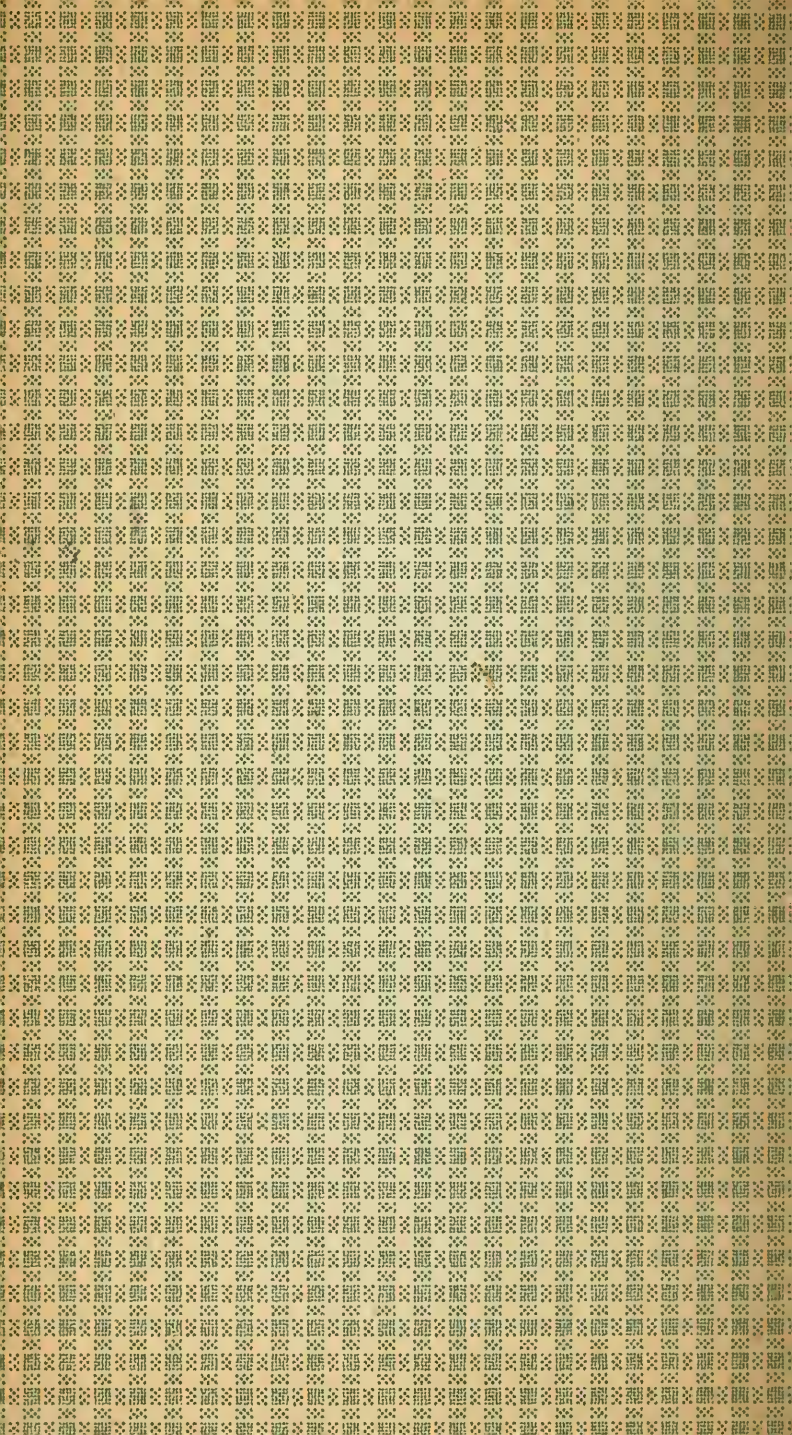


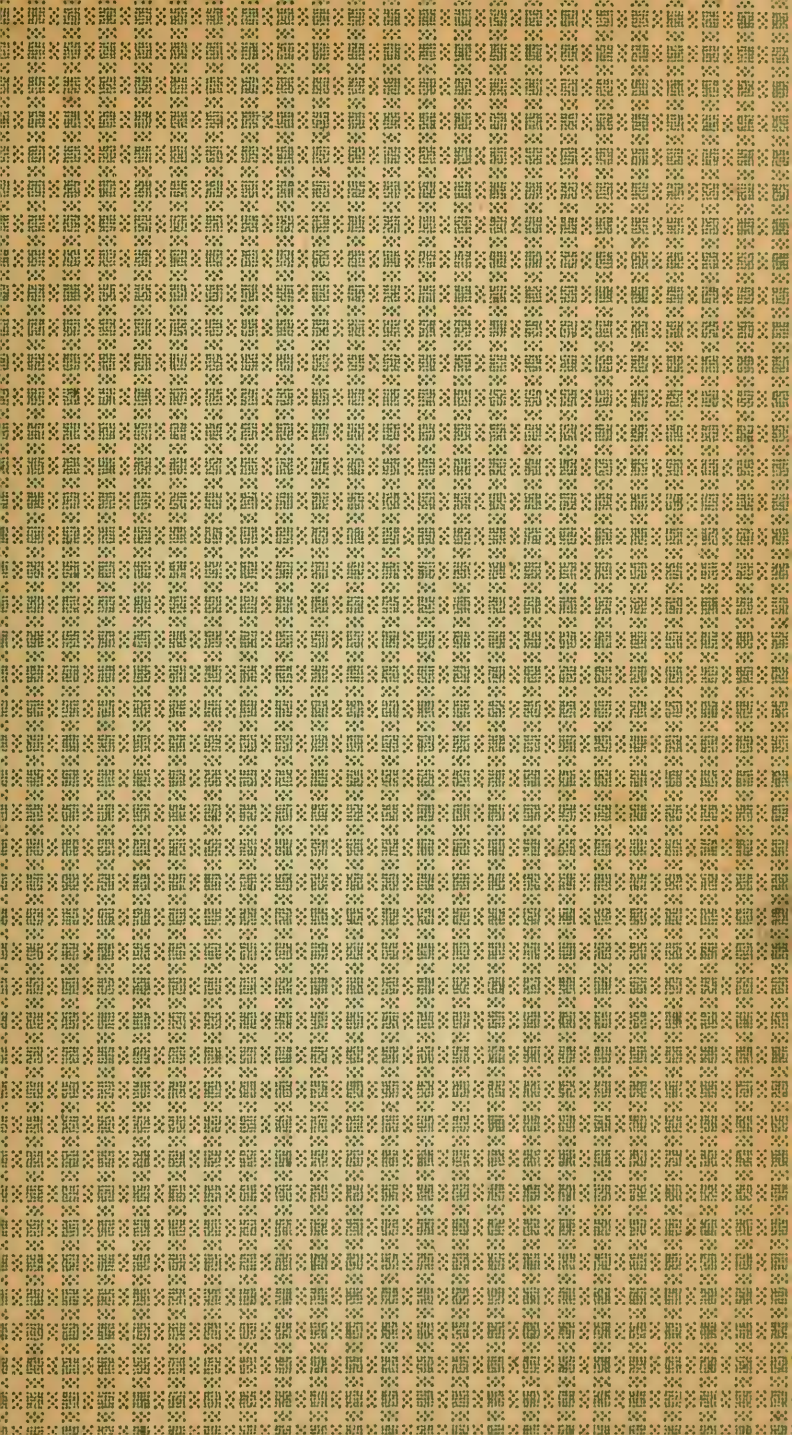
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NOTES
ON THE
PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND
1864-1884.
BY THE
HON. ROBERT STOUT.





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NOTES

ON THE

PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND

FOR TWENTY YEARS,

1864-1884.

BY THE

HON. ROBERT STOUT,

PREMIER OF THE COLONY.

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NOTES ON THE PROGRESS OF NEW ZEALAND FOR TWENTY YEARS.

THE natural development of the colonies has often engaged the attention of statisticians. There is some difficulty in so grouping the statistics as to show, not merely the growth of the colony, but the lines along which it has progressed. I propose to show the increase in population, in wealth, and in well-being of New Zealand, and also to point out how colonization has advanced in these Islands. Twenty years is a fair period to take for purposes of comparison and contrast. It is especially suitable in the case of New Zealand, as, twenty years ago, the gold fever had begun to cool, and colonists were looking for other sources than gold-mines for the production of wealth.

It would be out of place to sketch the earlier progress of the colony, but it may be here briefly stated that New Zealand has passed through what might be termed distinct economic eras. In the earliest days it was looked upon as the seat of the whale-fishery in the Pacific, and in its harbours were to be found whalers from America, from Tasmania, from New South Wales, and from England, all prosecuting their calling. Shortly after the whale-fishing came pushing traders, who bartered goods with the Maoris, and usually looked upon Sydney as their head-quarters. Then there were in these periods the planting of missions, and the beginning by the Maoris of a rude form of agriculture. The next economic era saw New Zealand, from the small settlements that had been founded by the New Zealand Company and various associations, rapidly produce

agricultural products, aided in this by the Maoris in various districts. These products were sold at high rates to the new goldfields of Victoria; and these goldfields did more for the early development of New Zealand than is usually credited, especially when the distance between Australia and New Zealand is remembered—more than a thousand miles.

Pastoral pursuits also became of importance. At the same time as the goldfields of Victoria were started, enterprising colonists from Australia visited New Zealand, and took up large areas of waste lands of the Crown, mostly in the South Island, for pastoral purposes. This might fairly be termed the pastoral era.

Then came the opening of the goldfields in Otago in 1861. A vast population was soon attracted to that district; and, just as the population increased, so the exports of wheat, oats, and potatoes, that had been large in the years 1853–60, suddenly ceased. There was, in fact, a home consumption for everything that could be raised. Nay, more; New Zealand had to depend upon foreign countries for her food-supplies. From South America, Chili particularly, and from South Australia, she drew her wheat and flour. Butter and cheese and hams she had to obtain from England and Ireland. After 1864 agricultural produce began more rapidly to develop; and for some years past we have entered, and are still entering, on manufacturing enterprises. Not that our pastoral or agricultural pursuits have decreased; on the contrary, they have largely increased; but along with their increase we are slowly building up a considerable number of manufacturing industries.

I propose to view the progress that New Zealand has made, under the following heads:—

- I. To deal with population, including under that head the location, the education, the birthplaces, the religions, the crime, and the morals of the people. Under the education of the people, it may also be well to notice those things that

go to make up the social and intellectual well-being of the people—libraries, museums, &c.

- II. Trade and shipping development.
- III. The mineral development.
- IV. Pastoral development.
- V. Agricultural development.
- VI. Manufactures.
- VII. The increase of wealth, advance in credit, and general material advancement.
- VIII. Probable future developments.

I. POPULATION, ETC.

To begin first with the population, New Zealand had a population, at the end of 1864, of 184,131 persons, not including those of the Native race; but of that number 9,136 were officers and men on military service. We have now practically no army, such as existed in 1864. The Native difficulty does not now, as it then did, loom largely in the public mind. We have, it is true, a police force for the colony, but it only numbers 238 armed constabulary and 490 police. While for the defence of our ports from foreign aggression we have as a nucleus for the Volunteer movement the following number of artillerymen at each port: Auckland, 26; Wellington, 27; Lyttelton, 27; Dunedin, 26: making a total of 106. We do not need officers and men to fight the Maoris now, and, so far as foreign aggression is concerned, we have of thoroughly drilled Volunteers no less a number than 10,110, made up as follows: Adults, 8,530; cadets, 1,580; whilst there are many of our population who have been drilled, but who are not enrolled in any permanent Volunteer corps. The total population at the end of 1884, exclusive of Maoris, was estimated to be 564,304 persons, of whom 306,667 are males and 257,637 females. Perhaps there are now in the colony about 45,000 Maoris. It was estimated that in 1881 there were 44,097 Maoris, but it is impossible to state at present their exact number.

Amongst our population, however, we have people from all parts of the world. Of coloured races the largest number, outside the Maoris, belongs to the Chinese empire. At the last census, in 1881, we had no less than 5,033 Chinese. But, if we take the birthplaces of the settlers in the colony, it will be seen that those born in New Zealand now number considerably more relatively than they did in 1864. In 1881 45·60 per cent. of the people were born in New Zealand, and as the population of the colony increases the percentage of native New Zealanders will soon show a higher percentage. The following were the nationalities for the years 1864 and 1881 respectively:—

	Proportion per cent. of each Nationality to the respective Totals of Population.	
	1864.	1881.
England	33·95	24·33
Ireland	11·80	10·08
Scotland	17·98	10·77
Wales	0·60	0·40
New Zealand	23·95	45·60
Australian Colonies	5·54	3·53
Other British Dominions	1·80	0·82
United States of America	0·65	0·17
France	0·29	0·17
Germany	1·16	0·98
Other Foreign Countries	1·27	2·71
At sea	0·35	0·27
Not specified	0·66	0·17

As to the religions of the people, the census of 1881 gave the following: and, relatively, there will not be much change—namely, 41·50 per cent. Church of England, 24·09 Presbyterian, including under the head of Presbyterian the various Presbyterian organizations. In New Zealand there are two main Presbyterian bodies, what is called the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, and the Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland. One does not interfere with the territorial jurisdiction of the other, and they are managed by distinct Church Courts. Of Wesleyans there are 9·52 per cent. The following statement will show the religions in the years 1864 and 1881 respectively:—

	Proportions per cent.	
	1864.	1881.
Church of England and Protestants		
not otherwise defined	46·43	41·50
Presbyterians	24·43	23·09
Methodists, &c.	8·04	9·52
Baptists	1·97	2·34
Congregational Independents	2·14	1·37
Lutherans	1·05	1·18
Roman Catholics	12·49	14·08
Pagans	—	1·01
Otherwise described	1·29	2·33
Object to state	—	2·85

There can hardly be said to be any place noted for a particular religious belief. The original constitution of Canterbury was Anglican; of Otago and Southland, Presbyterian; and of New Plymouth, Nonconformist: but that has been altered by the subsequent colonization of the country. There is, however, a larger proportion of Presbyterians in Otago and Southland than in any other part of the colony, and in Canterbury perhaps there is a larger proportion of Anglicans.

In 1884 there were 730 clergymen licensed to marry, and here it may be mentioned that every clergyman is licensed to marry on application by the head of his church or by twenty-four of his people to the Registrar-General. The number licensed to marry in 1864 was 247.

The test of the popularity of the churches can hardly be determined by the number of marriages performed by the clergymen. The Anglican Church still insists upon marriages being in the church, and so does the Roman Catholic, while the Presbyterian body allow their clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony in private houses. Marriages are also performed by Registrars, and these have, in late years, greatly increased. It may be noted that in 1864 and 1884 respectively the marriages performed by the various clergymen and Registrars were as follows:—

	Percentage of Total Marriages.	
	1864.	1884.
Church of England	27·79	20·86
Presbyterians	33·01	24·67
Wesleyans and other Methodists	12·03	13·70
Roman Catholics	11·39	12·39
Registrars	8·08	23·25

Still, dealing with the population of the colony, it may

be well to notice the birth-, death-, and marriage-rates, which, for the two years 1864 and 1884, were as follows:—

	Numerical.		Proportion per 1,000 of Population.	
	1864.	1884.	1864.	1884.
Births ..	6,501	19,846	38·05	35·91
Deaths ..	2,921	5,740	17·03	10·39
Marriages ..	1,878	3,800	11·12	6·87

The marriage-rate is the lowest in all the Australasian Colonies. In the other colonies the rates were as follows for 1884:—

	Per 1,000 of mean Population.
Queenland	8·91
New South Wales	8·36
South Australia	8·28
Victoria	7·63
Western Australia	7·11
Tasmania	7·81
New Zealand	6·87

The deaths recorded were 5,740, the rate being 10·39 per 1,000 of the mean population. Only once in the twenty years has the rate been so low—viz., 10·13 per 1,000 in 1871. The rate in 1864 was 17; and it has been during the last twenty years as follows:—

	Per 1,000 of Population.		Per 1,000 of Population.
1865 ..	15·13	1875 ..	15·92
1866 ..	12·86	1876 ..	12·66
1867 ..	12·78	1877 ..	11·47
1868 ..	11·94	1878 ..	10·96
1869 ..	11·73	1879 ..	12·46
1870 ..	11·13	1880 ..	11·46
1871 ..	10·13	1881 ..	11·13
1872 ..	11·68	1882 ..	11·19
1873 ..	12·66	1883 ..	11·45
1874 ..	12·97	1884 ..	10·39

The death-rate in New Zealand is considerably below that of the other Australasian Colonies, and much lower than in England, the rates for the last eight years being as follows:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
New Zealand ..	11·47	10·96	12·46	11·46	11·13	11·19	11·45	10·39
New South Wales	15·28	15·88	14·29	15·57	15·12	16·03	14·52	15·88
Queensland ..	17·29	20·41	14·97	13·59	15·02	17·99	18·82	22·97
Victoria ..	15·80	15·46	14·53	13·70	14·16	15·31	14·18	14·27
South Australia..	13·99	15·44	14·09	14·85	14·49	15·15	14·83	15·52
Western Australia	15·70	14·07	14·46	13·24	13·80	14·16	17·93	21·87
Tasmania ..	19·17	15·66	15·18	16·12	14·77	15·79	17·07	15·50
England ..	20·03	21·06	20·07	20·05	18·09	19·06	..	..

The occupations of the population show the different avenues in which people are now seeking employment :—

Occupations.	1864.	1881.
Trade, commerce, and manufactures ..	7,625	70,926
Mechanics, artificers, and skilled workers ..	12,118	
Agricultural and pastoral	12,089	54,447
Mining.. .. .	12,527	14,273
Professions—clerical, medical, and legal ..	619	10,233
Teachers, surveyors, and other educated professions	1,106	
Labourers	12,639	41,635
Domestic and general servants	6,202	
Miscellaneous	13,991	
No occupation stated (principally women and children)	92,282	298,419
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	172,158	489,933

I now come to the education of the people, and that may be tested in two or three ways. In arriving at the education of the people by an enumeration of those who are returned as able to read, or to read and write, we are apt to be misled by the statistics. First, the ages of the population have to be considered. It is impossible to make a correct comparison, as the census returns of 1864 and 1881 were differently calculated. According to the census returns of 1864 and 1881 the following were the proportions per cent. of the population :—

	1864.	1881.
Cannot read	20·13	23·05
Read only	7·17	5·63
Read and write	72·70	71·32

If the ages were tabulated—if those under and over fifteen were taken in the two years—the proportions would be :—

				Cannot read.	
				Under 15.	Over 15.
1864..	..	..	..	53·26	3·54
1881..	..	..	..	41·32	3·01
				Read only.	
1864..	..	..	..	13·65	4·58
1881..	..	..	..	25·64	4·54
				Able to read and write.	
1864..	..	..	..	33·09	92·54
1881..	..	..	..	49·66	93·90

The reason why there was such a high percentage of those who could read and write in 1864 was the large number of adults in the colony, mainly attracted by the gold discoveries. This also accounts for the then vast preponderance of males over females. Excluding military

and their families—which consisted of officers and men 9,136, male children 933, women 1,026, and female-children 880—there were,—

			Males.		Females.
Under 5 years	..	..	13,531	..	13,101
5 years and under	10	..	9,474	..	9,083
10	"	15	6,802	..	6,378
15	"	21	8,108	..	7,037
21	"	40	53,919	..	22,396
40	"	55	11,023	..	5,703
55	"	65	2,409	..	1,348
65 and upwards	..	..	657	..	418
Not stated	..	..	657	..	117
			<hr/>	..	<hr/>
			106,580	..	65,578

This state of things has been greatly changed during twenty years. The family-life has grown, and the numbers of young people relatively to old have increased, as the following table will show:—

			Males.		Females.
Under 5 years	..	..	41,636	..	40,653
5 years and under	10	..	34,305	..	33,610
10	"	15	28,875	..	28,747
15	"	21	25,225	..	25,723
21	"	40	82,349	..	59,420
40	"	55	43,624	..	23,380
55	"	65	8,664	..	5,495
65 and upwards	..	..	3,957	..	2,938
Unspecified	..	..	970	..	362
			<hr/>	..	<hr/>
			269,605	..	220,328

The most satisfactory thing in the statistics is the fact recorded that our young people are more advanced than their elders in education. This will be seen when it is stated that, of persons between 15 and 20 years of age, 97·48 per cent. were able to both read and write. After 20 years of age there is a slight decrease. Between 20 and 25 it was 96·75, and so on:—

25 years to 30	..	..	..	..	95·34
30	"	35	..	..	93·97
35	"	40	..	..	92·84
40	"	45	..	..	92·21
45	"	50	..	..	91·58
50	"	55	..	..	90·60
55	"	60	..	..	89·66
60	"	65	..	..	87·44
65	"	70	..	..	86·26
70	"	75	..	..	85·07
75	"	80	..	..	84·03
80 and upwards	..	..	..	..	77·72
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	86·09

The test by the number of those who married and were able to sign the register can be seen by the following proportions in every 100 marriages of those who signed by marks :—

				Males.		Females.
1873	..	..	..	2.94	..	7.86
1874	..	..	..	3.92	..	9.30
1875	..	..	..	4.08	..	9.19
1876	..	..	..	3.85	..	9.29
1877	..	..	..	3.95	..	8.54
1878	..	..	..	2.96	..	6.87
1879	..	..	..	3.31	..	6.41
1880	..	..	..	2.77	..	5.37
1881	..	..	..	3.20	..	5.79
1882	..	..	..	2.50	..	4.97
1883	..	..	..	2.91	..	4.62
1884	..	..	..	2.82	..	4.45

It will be noticed that there has been a gradual decrease of those who cannot write their names in the marriage register.

In 1864 the colony was divided into provinces, and each province had the management of its own educational affairs, without any interference or assistance from the General Government. In 1875 the provinces were abolished, and a general Education Act passed in the year 1877. We have had since then one system applicable to the whole of the colony. We have thirteen Education Boards, which have the general management of education in their districts; and for each school district there is a School Committee, elected annually by householders and parents of children. There is rarely more than one school in each district. The Committees take considerable interest in the educational affairs of their own districts. The Boards are elected by the School Committees. Each Board consists of nine members, and three retire annually.

In 1864, though a good deal had been done for education, matters were not, relatively to the population, so far advanced as they are now. As far as I can ascertain the attendance at the schools in 1864 was as follows :—

Attending aided schools	7,903	} 15,975
Attending schools not aided	8,072	

The total expenditure on education was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Auckland, January to December, 1864 ..	2,781	19	1
Taranaki (say)..	290	0	0
Hawke's Bay, estimates, July, 1864 to 1865	725	0	0
Wellington, year ending March, 1864 ..	1,269	19	0
Nelson, year ending March, 1864 ..	4,284	14	1
Marlborough, year ending June, 1864 ..	1,200	0	0
Canterbury, year ending June, 1864 ..	8,451	11	4
Otago, year ending December, 1864 ..	2,043	13	1
Total	£19,046	16	7

These amounts did not include school fees, nor, in Otago, the school rates: the sums are merely the votes and expenditure out of the general provincial revenue.

The provision for secondary education, even so far back as 1864, had been, considering the age of the colony, considerable. There was a college at Nelson, a college and grammar school in Canterbury, and a high school at Dunedin, and some good private secondary schools in other parts of the colony. There are now in New Zealand the following secondary schools, viz.: Auckland College and Grammar School, Auckland Girls' High School, Thames High School (for boys and girls), New Plymouth High School (for boys and girls), Wanganui Endowed School, Wellington College, Wellington Girls' High School, Napier Boys' High School, Napier Girls' High School, Nelson College, Nelson Girls' College, Christ's College Grammar School, Christchurch; Christchurch Boys' High School, Christchurch Girls' High School, Rangiora High School (for boys and girls), Akaroa High School (for boys and girls), Ashburton High School (for boys and girls), Timaru High School (for boys and girls), Waitaki High School, Otago Boys' High School, Otago Girls' High School, Southland Boys' High School, and Southland Girls' High School. All these are in full operation.

We have now also a New Zealand University, which is purely an examining body; it confers degrees, but it has no teachers in its employment. The teaching part of the University work is done by affiliated institutions. At present they are as follows: The Otago University at Dunedin, the Canterbury College in Christchurch, the Auckland Uni-

versity College in Auckland, the Nelson College at Nelson, and St. John's College, Auckland.

The expenditure on University education in 1884 was £26,815. The number of students was 499.

The expenditure on secondary education was £71,517 : the attendance being—roll number, 2,577 ; daily average, 2,351.

The expenditure on primary education was £363,316, inclusive of £49,679 on buildings : the attendance being—roll number, 96,840 ; daily average, 75,391.

The morals of the people are usually tested in the following ways : (1) By the amount of police protection they require ; (2) by the criminals sentenced in the Courts ; and (3) by the number of illegitimate births. In 1864 the police force also was under the control of the Provincial Executives ; the number in proportion to the population was about one policeman to every 462 persons. In 1884 the number of civil police was only 490, or taken along with the armed constabulary, including the artillerymen, the total number was 834. Compared with the other colonies, where there has been no Native trouble, New Zealand stands well, as will be seen from the following :—

Place.	Proportion of Civil Police to Population.			
New Zealand	1 to 1,293
New South Wales	1 to 609
Queensland	1 to 425
Victoria	1 to 774
South Australia	1 to 745

The other test is the number of offenders found guilty in the Courts. Crimes may be classed under two heads : what may be termed petty offences, and grave offences—offences dealt with by Magistrates and by the Supreme Court. A Magistrate can only deal with simple assaults and petty larcenies, breaches of by-laws, and other mere police offences ; whilst the Supreme Court deals with graver questions of theft, and all the higher crimes, felonies, and misdemeanours. Taking the statistics of the two years, it will be seen that in 1864 the total number of convictions (exclusive of Maoris) in Magistrates' Courts

was 11,357, being at the rate of 65·95 per 1,000 of population, whilst in 1884 it was 17,068 or 31·98 per 1,000 of the mean population, showing that, though our population has increased, our crime has greatly decreased. Of these, the convictions for drunkenness amounted to 6,527; but it is to be observed that, if one person is convicted five, six, or a dozen times, each conviction is counted as if it had been a separate offender, and therefore the proportion of persons convicted to the population cannot be given, but only the proportion of convictions—viz., 11·81 to 1,000 of population for drunkenness. The convictions before the superior Courts in 1866 were 282, and 1884 219, or 0·39 per 1,000.

There has been a gradual decrease in the number of offences against the person. There were only 871 in 1884, the proportion being 1·57 per 1,000 of population. The proportion of offences against property in 1884 was 2·14 per thousand of population.

—	Proportion to every 1,000 of Mean Population.				
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of persons brought before Magistrates—					
1. For offences against the person ..	4·08	4·03	3·77	2·98	2·97
2. For offences against property ..	5·05	4·49	4·58	4·49	3·97
3. On other grounds ..	34·61	30·59	35·06	35·05	34·87
Number of persons summarily convicted—					
1. For offences against the person ..	2·03	2·07	1·80	1·39	1·50
2. For offences against property ..	2·42	2·48	2·25	2·19	1·91
3. For other offences ..	26·71	23·61	27·80	27·77	28·57
Number of persons convicted in the Superior Courts—					
1. For offences against the person ..	·12	·07	·10	·08	·0
2. For offences against property ..	·37	·28	·18	·22	·23
3. For other offences ..	·13	·08	·11	·06	·09

Including offences dealt with summarily, and also in the higher Courts, compared with the other colonies New Zealand stands the lowest in the criminal record, being, for offences against the person and against property, 3·71 per 1,000, whilst in Victoria there were 3·86; South Australia,

4·05; Tasmania, 6·98; Queensland, 7·80; and in New South Wales, 10·67. In juvenile crime New Zealand is also exceedingly low, and no doubt that has been caused by the elaboration of the industrial-school system, which has been permanently adopted in New Zealand. The Government has industrial-school institutions directly under its control in Auckland (at Newton and Kohimarama, treated as one school), at Burnham in Canterbury, and at Caversham in Otago. In connection with these three institutions there were the following children at the close of 1884: Resident in the schools, 432; boarded with foster-parents, 384; making a total of 816 maintained at the expense of the State. There were also 347 children at service or with friends, although still under the legal protection of the managers of the schools. There is also an industrial school and orphanage at the Thames, supported by the Government, but under the management of a local Committee, in connection with which there were at the end of the year 1884 seventeen committed children, five of whom were at service or with friends. There are also what may be termed private institutions to which children are sent, for whom the Government pays, as a rule, about 7s. per week. these are: St. Mary's School in Auckland, St. Joseph's in Wellington, and St. Mary's in Nelson. These institutions are Roman Catholic.

The children committed under the industrial-school system are of three classes: Children who themselves have done wrong, children who were in destitute circumstances, or whose parents have either done wrong or neglected them. The total number committed under the Act in 1884 was 313, who may be classified as follows: Destitute, 195; vagrant, 11; residing in disreputable houses, 23; uncontrollable, 27; guilty of punishable offences, 37; committed by agreement with the parents, 20.

It may also be noticed that, though crime has decreased, a great number of those who are in our gaols are what may be termed "habitual criminals" or "habitual drunkards." In 1884 there were 483 males and 81 females who had been

once convicted, 282 males and 65 females who had been twice convicted, and 720 males and 579 females who had been convicted three or more times. The birthplaces of the prisoners were as follows:—

		Nationality to 100 of Total Prisoners.		Nationality to every 100 Persons at Census of 1881.
New Zealand .. ..	..	9·10	..	45·60
Australian Colonies and possessions .. ..	..	5·72	..	4·35
England and Wales ..	..	33·57	..	24·73
Scotland .. ..	..	13·14	..	10·77
Ireland .. ..	..	30·13	..	10·08
China .. ..	..	60	..	1·03
Other foreign countries ..	..	7·74	..	3·44

The low percentage of the New Zealand born population is, no doubt, partially accounted for by the fact of all the young children having been born in the colony. At the same time it is believed that the people in the colony are, compared with the people born elsewhere, less criminal. This, no doubt, may be accounted for by education, by surroundings, and by greater material comfort. As to illegitimacy—the third test that is applied to the morals of a community—the following are the statistics: The number of illegitimate births registered in 1884 was 587, or 2·96 of every hundred births. In 1873, which is the earliest date of which there is any reliable record, the proportion was 1·416. As compared with the other colonies New Zealand stands well, as will be seen from the following statement of illegitimate births in the Australasian Colonies for the last ten years per 100 births:—

Year.	New Zealand.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Victoria.
1875	1·36	4·20	3·43	2·92
1876	2·23	4·08	3·21	3·64
1877	2·08	4·14	3·64	3·88
1878	2·41	4·03	3·68	4·15
1879	2·29	4·51	4·31	4·86
1880	2·43	4·35	4·31	4·80
1881	2·85	4·26	4·20	5·09
1882	2·87	4·24	4·40	4·75
1883	2·78	4·21	3·66	4·69
1884	2·95	..	..	4·30
Means	2·32	4·22	3·76	4·25

There seems, however, to be an increase of illegitimate births in New Zealand as the colony grows older, and as the population gets more dense in the larger towns.

The religions of the prisoners for the year 1884 were as follows:—

		Proportion per 100 of Total Prisoners.		Proportion per 100 of Total Population.
Church of England	..	.. 42·05	..	41·50
Roman Catholic	..	.. 35·18	..	14·08
Presbyterian ..	..	.. 14·17	..	23·09
Wesleyan ..	..	.. 2·03	..	9·52

It will be necessary now to note the provision that has been made during the past twenty years for those things that tend to increase the happiness of the people—providing for their social enjoyment and intellectual life. We have libraries in every village. In Auckland there are a museum and a public library, as well as an art gallery. Wellington has a large library, a very fine museum, and a library of scientific works connected with the Scientific Institute. In Christchurch there is a magnificent museum—better, indeed, than either the one in Melbourne or in Sydney. It has also a large public library. In Dunedin there are a very fine museum and an art society, which holds exhibitions of pictures once a year. Art societies are formed also in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. There are a University library, an Otago Institute library, principally for scientific works, and a large athenæum library—all in Dunedin. Invercargill has a handsome athenæum building. A test of the desire for information amongst colonists may be obtained by a comparison of the newspapers published in New Zealand, and the books and literature imported, as well as the newspapers posted. The value of books imported in 1884 was £115,246. This does not include magazines, newspapers, &c., and books coming by post. Then, the number of newspapers published was 49 daily and 91 weekly, bi-weekly, and tri-weekly, and 32 others, making a total of 172, or one to every 3,281 of the population. In England and Wales the number was 1,962 newspapers, or 1 to every 13,828; in Ireland, 152 newspapers, or 1 to every 32,585; in Scotland, 184 news-

papers, or 1 to every 21,013; and in the United States, 10,771 newspapers, or 1 to every 4,656 of the population. There are theatres in every town, also concert halls, musical societies, and debating societies, and the New Zealand Institute—an institute founded for scientific purposes—has no less than eight branches. A handsome volume is published every year giving the researches of the members, and its pages show that great attention is paid to the natural history of the colony. In 1864, though there were the nuclei of libraries, there had been little development in that direction, nor were there any museums in existence; and the New Zealand Institute was only incorporated by Act in 1867.

II. TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The trade of the colony has undergone many changes in twenty years. The character of the shipping has been entirely altered. Up to 1864 our goods were brought to us from England mainly in wooden ships, and these took our produce from the colony to other countries. It is true that there were steamers running between Melbourne and the colony, and occasionally from Sydney, but these were small compared with the steamers now performing the passage. After 1864 iron ships began to be numerous. But now we have direct steam communication with England, two services of most magnificent vessels, comprising the following: "Ionic," 4,753 tons; "Coptic," 4,367 tons; "Doric," 4,744 tons; "Tainui," 5,200 tons; and "Arawa," 5,200 tons, belonging to the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company; and the "Rimutaka," 4,474 tons; "Ruapahu," 4,163 tons; "Kaikoura," 4,474 tons; "Tongariro," 4,163 tons; and "Aorangi," 4,163 tons, belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company. There is a fine mail service to America by the San Francisco route; the steamers leave the colony once every month and arrive once a month, calling on their way at Honolulu.

The number of ships and tonnage do not seem to have so largely increased, considering our exports and other

trade; but, of course, that may be partially accounted for by the fact that the steamers are larger, and make more rapid voyages. The shipping in 1864 was the following:—

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

From	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	148	102,679
New South Wales	408	140,485
Victoria	254	112,143
South Australia	53	13,396
Tasmania	136	22,758
Mauritius	7	1,708
Cape of Good Hope	6	1,867
Norfolk Island	2	100
Vancouver's Island	1	847
India	2	2,003
Hongkong	1	354
Prince Edward Island	1	173
South Sea Islands	31	2,637
United States	35	13,098
South America	10	3,177
New Caledonia	1	258
France	3	1,416
Germany	1	575
Sweden	3	1,506
Southern Whale Fishery	14	4,845
Totals	1,117	426,004

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Countries to which cleared.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	25	18,323
New South Wales	514	165,522
Victoria	154	62,034
South Australia	18	4,155
Tasmania	118	21,208
Queensland	3	598
Norfolk Island	1	50
Point de Galle	2	2,407
India	37	35,948
Mauritius	1	215
Prince Edward Island	1	336
Hongkong	3	1,789
Shanghai	2	1,870
France	1	406
United States	27	10,011
South America	48	32,582
China	15	7,711
Java	2	1,020
Guam	66	36,229
Manilla	1	591
Batavia	2	1,864
Chincha Islands	1	213
Japan	1	692
South Sea Islands	37	24,291
Southern Whale Fishery	9	3,208
Totals	1,089	433,253

In 1884 the number of ships entered inwards was 852 vessels, of 529,188 tons, made up as follows :—

	Vessels.		Tons.	
United Kingdom	134	..	167,626	
Australia	535	..	286,432	
Pacific Islands	103	..	41,259	
United States	23	..	10,935	
Mauritius	26	..	8,535	
Java	11	..	6,659	
India	2	..	1,708	
China	2	..	1,311	
Japan	2	..	591	
Singapore	1	..	237	
Cape Colony	1	..	696	
Whale Fisheries	10	..	3,199	

The shipping outwards consisted of 872 vessels, of 534,242 tons, viz. :—

Countries to which cleared.	Vessels.		Tons.	
United Kingdom	136	..	171,862	
Australia	500	..	263,403	
Pacific Islands	100	..	40,777	
United States	9	..	4,086	
Cape Colony	3	..	1,438	
Hongkong	2	..	662	
India	1	..	651	
Germany	1	..	977	
Guam	2	..	123	
Mauritius	1	..	241	
Whale Fisheries	16	..	2,304	

One thing these tables show is that our English ships had, after landing their goods, to go to Australia, "to Guam," to South America, or elsewhere, seeking freight; now our exports are so near our imports that we can send our vessels away loaded and not in ballast.

In 1864 the imports amounted to £7,000,655; in 1884 to £7,663,888.

In 1864 the exports amounted to £3,401,667; and in 1884, £7,091,667.

It may be well to give a table showing the exports and imports during the last twenty years, and earlier (see table in Appendix No. 1).

It will be observed that the imports have not increased so largely as might have been expected; but this can easily be explained: First, local manufactures have wonderfully increased; and, second, the price of commodities imported

has fallen. For £1 we obtain now in clothing what must have cost us £1 10s. in 1864; and other goods have similarly fallen in value.

The increase of our imports and exports will be seen by a diagram (see Appendix No. 3), which has been prepared by Mr. W. N. Blair, Assistant-Engineer-in-Chief of the colony. One observation may be made on the diagram. The imports show a great variation, jumping up to high figures after the discovery of gold and after the beginning of our railway-making in 1870. Our exports have gradually, almost uniformly, increased since 1854, showing few jumps if the value of gold is excluded.

I intend further on to speak of the development of the manufacturing industries. Bearing on this question, it is interesting to note how the population has increased, especially about the larger centres, since 1864. This, of itself, is sufficient to show the development of manufacturing enterprise. Of the maps (see Appendix No. 4, A and B). A shows the present location of the population, whilst that in 1864 is shown on map B. The maps also show the density of the population, exclusive of Maoris, in 1881.

The countries with which New Zealand is doing trade appear from the following figures, which show the total value of the imports in 1864 and 1884 respectively:—

	1864.	1884.
United Kingdom	£3,259,174	£4,934,493
Australia and Tasmania	3,429,809	1,635,762
United States	109,222	348,557
Mauritius	65,758	257,670
China and Japan	607	138,892
India	433	73,467
Philippine Islands, &c. .. ..	..	144,005
Pacific Islands	15,136	100,181
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	22,055	26,024
Africa	8,957	324
Canada	1,311	750
British Columbia	3,891	..
South America	77,820	..
Southern Whale Fisheries	1,482	3,763
Other countries	5,000	..

This table points out that for a considerable time after the gold rush we depended in no small degree on Australian merchants. Now we import directly, and only get from

Australia her own products, and small quantities of British merchandise.

III. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

In 1864 but little attention had been paid to the development of any mineral save gold and brown coal. Copper-mining had been tried, but with little practical result. The goldfields are not producing now so much as they did in previous years. There are many reasons to account for this. There is no doubt that the richer alluvial fields—the shallow alluvial workings—have been worked out, or at all events cannot sustain so large a population as in former years; secondly, the development of public works and of agriculture has drawn a great many persons who obtained a precarious livelihood in mining for gold to other pursuits giving a more certain wage; and, further, it requires considerable capital now to develop many of the gold-mines, and that can only be done when the population is considerably larger. The returns from all the gold-mines since the opening are as follows: 10,724,850oz., at a value of £42,368,192, and the amount exported during the year, 1884, was £988,953, showing a slight upward tendency from 1883, when the amount was £892,445; and at the present moment it seems as if there was considerable chance of further developments in mining enterprises. Many of the mines thought to have been exhausted are now being worked and returning handsome profits. In the North Island, especially in the Maori country, we may expect that there will be discoveries of gold.

Attention has also been paid to a kind of mining different to that which existed in 1864. Up to that time mining had been entirely alluvial, and generally in shallow workings; now there are large sluicing claims and considerable quartz-mining. There is also an improved method of separating gold from pyrites, and obtaining better results from quartz by various processes—such as smelting, &c. The number of quartz-mines in 1884 was, approximately, 200.

The production of copper, had it not been for its great fall in price, would no doubt have been considerable; but, even with the fall that has taken place, attention is being paid in one or two districts to copper-mining. The utilization of the large quantities of iron-sand in the colony has been often tried, and is still in process of experimentation. The main development during the past twenty years has been in the production of coal. New Zealand is peculiarly situated in reference to coal; there is hardly a district in the colony which has not brown coal-mines. Indeed, beginning at the ranges west of Christchurch and going to the Bluff, you can scarcely travel twenty miles without finding a brown coal-mine: the brown coal is distributed over such a large area of the South Island. In the Provincial District of Auckland, too, from the Bay of Islands down to the Waikato, there are large deposits of brown coal, some of a very superior quality; and these have been and are being worked. In the Mokau River there is a large coal deposit, and coal has been reported from the Wanganui River. The produce of the coal-mines in 1864 was, approximately, 10,000 tons, but it has gradually mounted up to 480,831 tons in 1884, as will be seen from the following statement showing the amount produced each year for the last seven years:—

				Tons.
1878	..	..	..	162,218
1879	..	..	..	231,218
1880	..	..	..	299,923
1881	..	..	..	337,262
1882	..	..	..	378,272
1883	..	..	..	421,764
1884	..	..	..	480,831

On the west coast of the Middle Island there are enormous deposits, thousands of acres of carboniferous land, with seams of more than twenty feet in depth, of the finest steam coal in the world. There is also magnificent gas coal at Greymouth. The area of the coalfields of Westport and Grey may be said to amount to 129,000 acres; and, as the great drawback hitherto has been the want of proper harbour accommodation for vessels to take

away the coal, provision has been made for the construction of two harbours—one at Westport and one at Grey—to provide accommodation for steam colliers. These harbours are being constructed in accordance with the plans of Sir John Coode, and, so far as their construction has proceeded, there seems every chance of a considerable depth of water being obtained. One harbour is at the mouth of a large river—the Buller—and the other at the mouth of the Grey River. The production of true coal has largely increased; it amounted to 418,101 tons in 1884. At the same time, New Zealand, owing to the inter-colonial steamers having to take return freight from Sydney, and doing it at a cheap rate, largely imports coal from Newcastle, New South Wales. Newcastle coal, however, cannot compare with the Westport or Grey Valley coal, and does not fetch such high prices, the retail prices being—Newcastle coal, on an average, about 32s. to 35s. a ton; Westport coal, 31s. to 36s. a ton; and Grey Valley coal, 33s. to 36s. 6d. a ton.

There is also great probability that attention will be paid to other mineral developments in New Zealand—viz., silver, shale, copper, tin, and other minerals. The region of Collingwood, in the north-west of Nelson, and the whole region of Westland, and the west part of Otago, west of Wakatipu, may be termed mineral regions, which, through their inaccessibility, and being mainly timber-lands, can hardly be said to have been prospected, and the Thames and Te Aroha Districts in Auckland are mineral, with gold, silver, and lead in abundance.

IV. PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT.

I now come to the pastoral development. It has been mentioned that this cannot now be termed the pastoral era of New Zealand, and yet New Zealand largely depends upon its pastoral productions. In 1864 the total amount of wool exported was 16,691,666lbs., while in 1884 there were 81,139,028lbs. exported. The number of sheep has increased from 4,937,273 to 14,056,266; the

number of cattle from 249,760 to 700,000; the number of horses from 49,409 to 170,000; and the number of pigs from 61,276 to over 200,000. There has been a great change also in reference to the mode of dealing with pastoral pursuits. Before 1864 pastoral tenants were mainly leaseholders, paying a varying rent, according to their tenure and situation in the colony, for the permission to graze their sheep on Crown lands. There are still millions of acres held on pastoral tenure, there being 11,384,603 acres. But sheep and cattle are now fed on freehold land, and this especially in the Districts of Canterbury, Hawke's Bay, and Wellington. In Otago there are more sheep fed on Crown lands than on freehold lands. But there has grown up, in connection with pastoral as well as with agricultural pursuits, the export of frozen meat, and that has encouraged the rearing of sheep on freehold lands that were formerly occupied for grain-raising. The agricultural development is closely connected with the pastoral.

V. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The agricultural development may be tested in two ways: (1) by the area of land alienated from the Crown; and (2) by the area brought under cultivation. The area of land alienated in 1864 was 7,759,954 acres; in 1884 the area alienated, from the foundation of the colony, was 17,692,511 acres. The area of land under cultivation in 1864 was only 382,655 acres, which included under crop 110,532 acres, and in sown grasses 272,123 acres; whilst in 1884 there were no less than 6,391,075 acres under crop and sown grasses—viz., 1,132,241 acres under crop and 5,258,834 acres in grass.

Then it may be tested by its products. In 1864 we exported almost no agricultural products, and we imported, as has been stated before, much of our food-supplies; but in 1884 we exported 2,706,775 bushels of wheat, valued at £136,728; 128,450 bushels of barley, at a value of £25,138; 51,311 bushels of malt, valued at £14,665; and 2,474,613 bushels of oats, at a value

of £267,286. We also exported £33,324 worth of flour, £53,536 worth of potatoes, and 254,069 cwt. of frozen meat, at a value of £345,090. The value of hides exported in 1864 was £11,972; in 1884, £38,199. In 1864 £1,865 worth of tallow was exported, as against £234,829 in 1884. During the last year, through the fall in the price of wheat and the export of frozen meat, the export of grain has somewhat decreased, as will be seen from the following:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Flour, tons ..	636	497	960	4,031	1,278
Wheat, bushels	548,095	686,059	859,795	1,701,011	2,518,457
Barley, "	91,622	218,558	107,675	102,476	106,692
Malt, "	6,885	3,524	1,746	5,951	2,546
Oats "	630,825	1,263,957	354,694	302,776	842,649

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Flour, tons ..	553	3,220	10,932	6,119	3,606
Wheat, bushels	3,120,463	3,761,258	3,188,621	4,897,540	2,706,775
Barley, "	476,520	494,911	113,334	144,923	123,450
Malt, "	35,330	60,531	29,345	61,076	51,311
Oats, "	1,908,132	1,499,260	979,684	1,619,764	2,474,631

Agriculture is now seeking other outlets: orchards are being planted, tobacco is now produced, and linseed is grown.

Treating the forests as a branch of agriculture, it may be noted that the export of timber has largely increased, as the following table, giving the value of the timber exported, will show:—

	£		£
1864	24,771	1875	40,046
1865	12,725	1876	49,847
1866	24,319	1877	50,901
1867	16,110	1878	39,074
1868	15,653	1879	35,735
1869	22,338	1880	51,225
1870	18,610	1881	71,328
1871	20,114	1882	114,700
1872	27,373	1883	149,256
1873	44,039	1884	152,471
1874	44,450		

A Forest Department has just been started, and attention is to be directed to the conserving and properly utilizing of the existing forests, and to the creating of new forests. The area of forest lands is about 20,000,000 acres; and of this area about 9,000,000 acres contain useful timber trees.

A large amount of planting has been done, and 5,804 acres planted have been subsidized or aided by Government; and, in addition to this, in the Lake and Maniototo Counties large quantities of trees are raised for distribution in the treeless districts of Otago. There have been almost no manufactures of forest products, save timber-ware; a little charcoal has been produced, but it is so small as not worth recording. The same danger that has threatened other countries in the treatment of the forests has been felt in New Zealand. Valuable forests necessary for the maintenance of an equable climate have been destroyed to make way for the farmer or stock-raiser. It is hoped that the evils that have resulted in other countries from such a course of procedure will be sufficient to ensure attention being paid to tree-planting, and to make forest preservation more popular in the colony than it has yet been.

VI. MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures that are first started in a colony are those that are immediately necessary to the colonist in his new surroundings. The bush saw-pit and the blacksmith's forge are the pioneer industries: these are necessary for his house and for the settlement. After them come industries dependent on natural products, which are not so easily obtainable from foreign countries. Soap-boiling from tallow comes early; and after a few years the brewery, even when the malt has to be imported; then tanning leather from hides; but not till a long time after the tannery does the boot factory appear, and the stearine-candle works are quite recent. As New Zealand has magnificent timber, one would expect to find woodware factories early. In reality, however, the cheap timber of America, and even lumber from Norway and the Baltic, were imported up to a late period. At the present time local timbers are being so much utilized that there is little timber imported, and that which we receive is mainly the harder woods of Australia. Fur-

niture, however, of the finer kinds has been and is still being imported. The common or coarser kinds were made early, but even for these we depended upon America. In late years furniture factories have attained a high state of excellence, and there are now manufactured in the colony drawing-room suites that would not disgrace London or Paris. Shipbuilding was an early industry; small schooners were built in almost the pre-colonial days, and still a few wooden vessels are built; but we have had a new kind of shipbuilding—iron and steel shipbuilding are now amongst our industries, and there have been built in the colony several steamers—namely, a total of thirty-one vessels, with a gross tonnage of 3,153, and horse-power 909. This includes one or two steamers framed at Home and put together in the colony. The making of engines too has become established. We have patents even for water-engines invented in the colony; and we have now in all the chief towns foundries, and boilermakers and mechanical engineers engaged in these works. Some months ago a contract was let for the making of locomotives for our railways.

In 1864, notwithstanding that agriculture had made material progress, hardly any agricultural implements were manufactured; even carts were imported; now, New Zealand is an exporter of agricultural implements; her ploughs and harrows are sent to Australia, and the following, amongst other articles, are manufactured in the colony—viz., ploughs, chaff-cutters, grass-mowers, winnowing machines, disc-harrows, drills, reaper and binders, horse-powers, corn-crushers, horse-hoes, scrub-cutters, grass-seed threshers, cream-separators, churns, &c. Various woollen factories have been established in the colony; there are now no less than six in actual operation; these have all been founded within recent years. The amount of wool manufactured in 1884 was about 1,600,000lbs., and agencies are now being established to push the sale of the manufactured tweeds in Australia, and small orders have even been sent to Europe. Other woollen factories are

about to start, two being near completion. As the habits of the colonists become more luxurious the manufacture of carriages becomes extensive. Carriages of all kinds are now made in the colony, and some of them are made almost entirely from colonial timber, of which various kinds are very suitable.

I have mentioned that a tannery is an early industry in a colony; we still, however, have to import the finer kinds of leather, and a considerable quantity of ladies' and children's shoes. The imports of leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery in 1864 amounted to £244,727; in 1884, to £251,267. But we can show now an export of leather, which amounted to £37,227 in 1884; there was no leather exported in 1864. Boot factories are now large and extensive, and an industry which has sprung up along with them is the manufacture of the machinery necessary for conducting a boot factory. Saddlery is now made all through the colony, though still a considerable quantity is imported.

Gas is required for lighting our towns, and, following the manufacture of gas, we have had manufactories established for the making of gas-, lead-, and composition-pipes, gas chandeliers, and all kinds of gas fittings. We have several firms also who make all kinds of brass-work, work needed for breweries, distilleries, and other purposes; and these turn out brass-work equal to any that can be imported.

Of recent years some attention has been paid to the export of meat and fish in a preserved state; several companies have been started for this purpose, and it is expected that this year the export of canned fish will be considerable, although still large quantities are imported from America. The export of tinned meat has increased; and, no doubt, with the development of orchards the export of preserved fruit will be soon noted in our Customs returns. Some attention has been paid to the planting of olives and oranges, and in the north of Auckland there will be a considerable amount of tropical and subtropical fruits produced. A little has been done for the rearing of silk-

worms; and the planting of the grape has led to the production of wine—both these in very small quantities. A small factory has been started for carpet-weaving. The clothing factories are very extensive, and there are factories for hat- and shirt-making. All those things that are needed in our houses are now being manufactured. We have kitchen ranges and stoves equal to any that can be imported, and we have now chemical factories, which produce not only various kinds of acids, such as sulphuric acid, but chemical manures, glycerine, &c.

In our agricultural industries, too, we have seen considerable development during recent years in the production of cheese and butter for export. In 1864, as has been stated, we were importers of cheese, butter, and hams; we now export these. Last year the export of these productions amounted to £104,100. The utilization of the New Zealand flax has always been difficult; it has been almost impossible to separate the gum from the fibre. Still we have cordage factories, and, as Manilla is imported, we produce all kinds of twine. There are cordage factories in Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin. Small attempts have been made in glassware, and there are considerable numbers of tinware factories. The actual statistics of the factories it is difficult to obtain. Hitherto there has been no complete record taken at the enumeration of the census, but in 1886 it is proposed to find out accurately the number of manufactories, the amount of goods produced, and the number of workmen employed. I estimate the amount of tallow made up into soap and candles for 1885 to be as follows:—

Tallow made up into candles	..	..	2,459 tons.
Tallow made up into soap	..	..	1,371 "

There are other small industries which it may not be necessary to state—brush factories, &c. One sugar refinery has been established in Auckland. Sugar is brought from the Pacific Islands for the purpose of refining, and the refinery is a large and a very complete one. It may be noted that in Auckland there has been a larger development of

small industries than in any other part of the colony. Many of these have arisen out of the timber industries, and some from the fact that the people in Auckland had to depend upon small industries, as their country was unsuited for any large production of either wool or grain. Some of the small industries in the colony may be mentioned. They are manufacture of tobacco and cigars, blacking, confectionery, pottery and brickware, paper, aerated waters, jam, essences, perfumery, writing ink, pianos, organs, taxidermy. There is also a considerable amount of gold and silver smiths' work done in the colony. There are two paper-mills producing brown and wrapping papers, and some printing paper. Printing, book-binding, and stationery manufacture (from imported paper) are common to all the larger towns. Almost all these industries are the result of twenty years' growth.

The advantage that New Zealand will have in her manufacturing industries are—(1) her climate—she has neither an excess of heat nor cold; (2) her large coal deposits; and (3) never-failing water supplies in almost any part of the colony.

VII.—INCREASE OF WEALTH, ADVANCE IN CREDIT, AND GENERAL MATERIAL ADVANCEMENT.

The material well-being of the colonists may be tested in various ways. One test is the increase in wealth. The mere amount of money deposited in banks is no criterion of the increase of wealth, because the wealth of the colony may not be in circulation. It can be shown by the increase in the number of houses, and the different kind of houses now in existence compared with what were in existence in 1864. In 1864 the total number of houses was 37,996; of these, 25,463 were constructed of wood, 1,082 of stone or brick, and 11,451 of other materials, principally raupo houses and tents. According to the census of 1881 there were 103,335 houses in the colony, of which number 87,646 were constructed of wood, 4,062 of brick or stone, 2,917 were tents, and the remainder were sod or clay huts

and raupo huts. In the towns brick and stone have taken the place of wood, and in the country, in many districts, wood has taken the place of clay and daub. All the houses are being added to and increased in size. Then, money has been expended in roads, fencing, and improvements, as can be seen by the number of acres brought into cultivation since 1864, statistics of which I have given in a previous part of this paper. The furniture in the houses and the clothing of the people have vastly improved during the past twenty years. But even in the accumulation of money there has been an enormous advance. The amount in the savings banks in 1864 was £94,248 6s. 8d.; in 1884 it was £1,926,005. The amount of the deposits in ordinary banks in 1864 was £2,461,166; in 1884 it was £9,372,004—namely, £6,043,956 bearing interest, and £3,328,048 not bearing interest. And then since 1864 a new mode of investment has been started in New Zealand; I refer to life assurance societies. In 1864 there was little life assurance business done in the colony, and that which was done was in a few European offices. The Government started life assurance in 1869–70; and there is now in funds to the credit of the Government Life Association £972,775 14s. 8d. The Australian Mutual Provident Society of Sydney has done large business in New Zealand, and it has at least £850,000 invested in this colony. There are other Australian companies—the Colonial Mutual, the National Mutual, the Mutual Life—all doing a considerable business. I believe it is not an exaggeration to say that one person in every seven holds a policy in a life assurance office, and I doubt if there is any country in the world that can show, in proportion to the population, such a percentage of insured lives as New Zealand can. This is one means of investing savings.

The value of the personal property in New Zealand that is liable to taxation amounts to £40,000,000; but if the £500 exemption were included the amount would be £53,000,000. The total value of real property held by colonists is £75,000,000; and it is calculated that the

Native lands within five miles of a road suitable for horse traffic are worth £5,750,000; and the education, church, municipal, and other reserves £11,750,000.

Building societies are very popular, and friendly societies are widely diffused. There are fifteen friendly societies, with 18,848 members, in the colony; with funds amounting to £255,371 16s. 11d.; and there are forty-seven building societies. There are various societies also for lending money, and which receive money on loan and deposit, performing the function, in fact, of a deposit bank. I have not been able to obtain complete statistics of this class, but I estimate the capital invested in these to be £500,000.

As showing also the things that have been done for the material well-being of the people, one may take the length of railways. In 1864 the system was only being begun, and that in a very small way. Since 1870 the colony has undertaken the construction of railways, and there are now 1,527 miles of railway open.

Then, another test of the conveniences of civilized life is the length of telegraph-lines and the number of telephones used. The total number of miles on which telegraphs are laid is 4,264, and the number of miles of wires is 10,474. There are telephone-exchanges in the following cities: Auckland, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Oamaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill, and there are telephone-stations in other places. The total number of telephones used is 1,961. The postal and telegraph revenue amounts to £284,245. The number of letters carried in the year 1884 was 16,611,959. The number of telegrams sent was 1,654,305.

In 1864 the means of communication between the principal ports of the colony by sea were very limited, principally by small sailing vessels, a few steamers, and an occasional steamer for Victoria, which, calling first at the Bluff, would afterwards proceed *via* Port Chalmers and Lyttelton as far as Wellington, from thence returning to Melbourne. In 1884 the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand had a fleet of twenty-eight fine

steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 39,000 gross register; and the ordinary services of the company include weekly boats from Melbourne and Sydney to New Zealand, and *vice versa*, and almost daily communication with the principal New Zealand ports. In addition, there is a monthly service between Auckland and Fiji; and in the latter colony one of the company's boats plies regularly between the different islands of the group. During the summer months supplementary services are run over all the company's lines, and special excursions are made to the West Coast Sounds. In 1884 a new feature was the introduction of mid-winter excursions to the South Sea Islands. The company has also now the contract for the mail service between Auckland and San Francisco.

There is also now direct fortnightly communication between Great Britain and the colony by the splendid steamers belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company and the Shaw-Savill and Albion Company.

It may be noticed also that, with the increase in the wealth of the population, the possibilities of living in comfort have been greatly increased in another way. The prices of provisions have fallen since 1864. The tables in the Appendix No. 2 will show the contrast in the main articles of food. The prices of clothing have also fallen since 1864 proportionately, if not to a greater extent than those of provisions.

Then, the number of miles of streets and main roads made is very considerable; in fact, it may be said that throughout the length and breadth of the colony there are roads constructed. Of course, as settlement increases, new roads have to be made; and in the bush districts they are very expensive.

The number of incorporated towns where gas is used is twenty-seven. The number of towns incorporated is sixty-nine, and the number of town districts, which are smaller incorporations, corresponding, in fact, with villages, is forty-nine. The number of miles of postal routes is 527, and the annual number of miles travelled with mails is 3,295,901.

Another test is the amount of money-order work done. The number of money orders has increased from 16,592 in 1864 to 186,052 in 1884, and the amounts from £78,557 to £572,666.

The revenue of the colony has been considerably augmented :

			1864.	1884.
Revenue ..	..	..	£1,712,941	3,955,188
Expenditure ..	..	..	1,522,746	4,101,318

The expenditure has been increased by the fact that large sums have been borrowed for the prosecution of public works. New Zealand has also been placed in a position different from most other colonies, by having had a large war expenditure. The total public debt is £30,649,099, but, of this amount, large sums have been expended in public works, which are now returning considerable interest. The average interest on all the railways opened for traffic was in 1884 3 per cent. on £11,810,194.

No doubt, as the colony increases in wealth, this rate will be considerably increased.

I might, before concluding, point out what different ideas of well-being people in the colony have had. In the early days, when the settlers first landed, few of them were able to obtain even a weatherboard house—a house of sawn timber, with a brick chimney, was not only a great rarity but almost unknown. They had to live in what were called “whares,” or huts made of flax or daub. That era has now passed. Even in the farthest outlying settlements a settler is almost able at once to live in a well-built cottage, and it is not long till he demands all the accessories of civilization—roads, postal services, &c. ; and as soon as a small township is started it has its own local organ or newspaper.

VIII.—PROBABLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

As to the future, it is difficult to predict in what particular line development may proceed. I have no doubt

that considerable attention will be paid to dairy-farming. The country seems suited for it before almost any country. Grass grows all the year round in many districts; there is no snow or cold weather, requiring the cattle or sheep to be housed. The winter, in fact, is evergreen. Then, the colony does not suffer from droughts; water can be got anywhere, and the number of cattle and sheep that can be maintained compared with the acreage far exceeds that of any country in the world: and just as railways increase so settlement will increase. Population will increase, and at a more rapid rate than in old countries. Agriculture will become more intense; smaller farms and industries of a more varied kind will soon be common. It was not until after the railways had been inaugurated—in fact, it was not until late in 1872—that the balance of trade in our favour in cereals was reached. Up to 1872 the balance of imports of wheat and grain and flour was against the colony, but after the railway-system began to be developed this was changed, and since 1872 we have been large exporters of agricultural produce. This, no doubt, in future years will take other channels; we may not send more grain, but we shall send more meat, more butter, more cheese, more leather, and we shall send also the manufactured articles that are easily produced from our pastoral and agricultural products. Our gold-mining also seems increasing, and attention has been paid in various parts of the colony to the development of other mineral wealth, and manufactures are rising into importance. With the opportunities given to our youth by our educational system, and the bias that they will have in after years towards industry owing to technical training, we may expect a vast increase of material wealth: and our intellectual advancement and our amusements, that should make up so large a share of our social life, will keep pace with our other progress. The outlook of New Zealand may be said to be extremely favourable, and he who has to compare 1904 with 1884 will be able to show as great a contrast as I have portrayed between 1864 and 1884.

I have attempted in this paper to point out, briefly, what the colony has done in twenty years, believing that, by making such a contrast, people outside the colony especially will be better able to gauge our prospects for the future, and also appreciate what our colonizing efforts have been. Many things that it would have been interesting to notice I have had to omit. I have not touched upon our form of Government nor our mode of Government, nor have I referred to the many things of convenience that we possess, as well as many departures that we have taken both in our legislation and in our governmental administration. To have mentioned all these would have made the paper unnecessarily long.

NOTE.—The Statistical Department has prepared a series of diagrams showing—

- 1 and 1A. The Population of New Zealand.
 - 2. The Ages of the People.
 - 3. The Birthplaces of the People.
 - 4. The Religions of the People.
 - 5. The Education of the People.
- 6 and 7. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.
- 8 and 9. Imports and Exports.
 - 10. Sheep, Cattle, and Horses.
 - 11. Land in Cultivation.
 - 12. Yield of Wheat, Oats, and Barley.
 - 13. Holdings of Land under Cultivation.
- 14 and 15. Deposits in Savings-banks.
 - 16. Revenue and Expenditure.
 - 17. Miles of Railways open.
 - 18. Miles of Telegraph open.
 - 19. Shipping, Inwards and Outwards.
 - 20. Deposits in Banks.
 - 21. Capital invested in Industries.

I append these to my notes, believing they will probably more clearly show than the figures I have given the progress of the colony. To some of the diagrams I have not thought it necessary to make any special reference.

APPENDIX No. 1.

TABLE showing TOTAL VALUES of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, from the Year 1841 to 1884 inclusive.

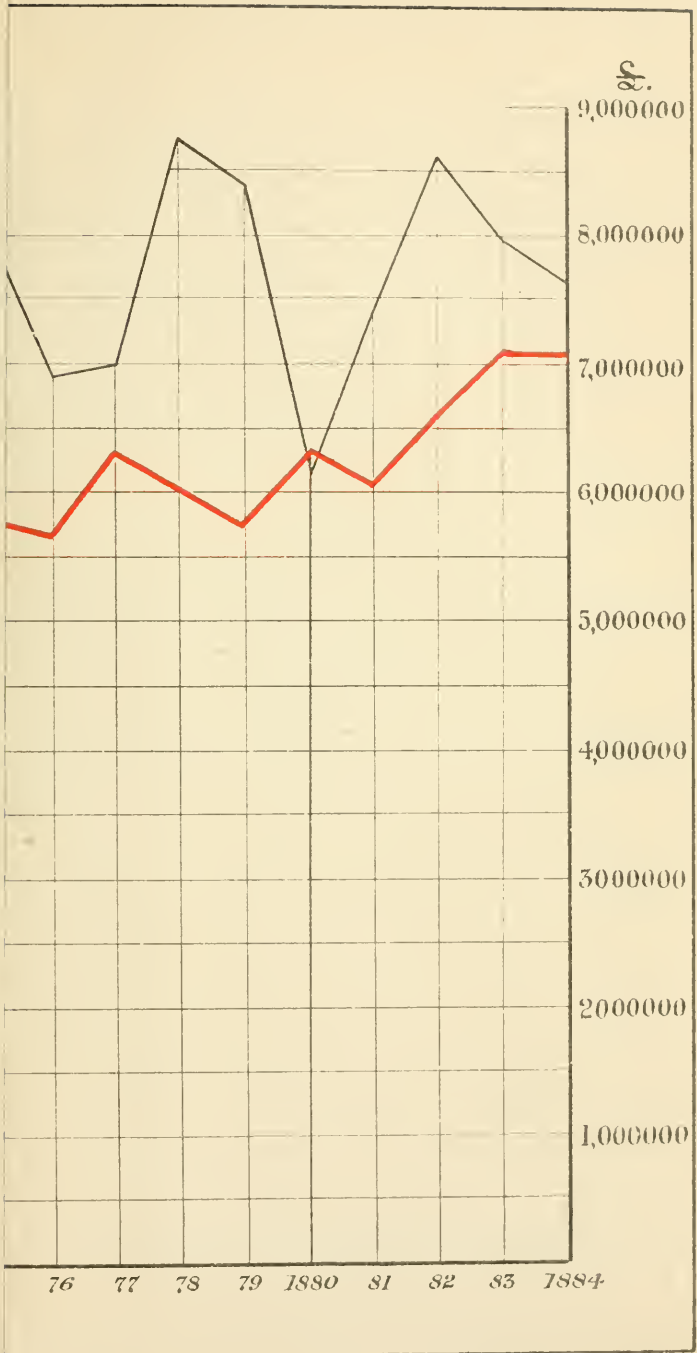
Year.	Total Value.	
	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1841	133,358	17,717
1842	253,989	25,070
1843	191,207	53,945
1844	111,619	49,648
1845	116,811	76,911
1846	155,475	82,656
1847	202,355	45,485
1848	233,844	44,215
1849	254,680	130,662
1850	240,204	115,416
1851	349,540	84,160
1852*	167,205	81,230
1853	597,828	303,282
1854	891,201	320,891
1855	813,460	365,868
1856	710,869	318,433
1857	992,995	369,395
1858	1,141,273	458,023
1859	1,551,030	551,484
1860	1,548,333	588,953
1861	2,493,811	1,370,247
1862	4,626,082	2,422,734
1863	7,024,674	3,485,405
1864	7,000,655	3,401,667
1865	5,594,977	3,713,218
1866	5,894,863	4,520,074
1867	5,344,607	4,644,678
1868	4,985,748	4,429,198
1869	4,976,126	4,224,860
1870	4,639,015	4,822,756
1871	4,078,193	5,282,084
1872	5,142,951	5,190,665
1873	6,464,687	5,610,371
1874	8,121,812	5,251,269
1875	8,029,172	5,828,627
1876	6,905,171	5,673,465
1877	6,973,418	6,327,472
1878	8,755,663	6,015,700
1879	8,374,585	5,743,126
1880	6,162,011	6,352,692
1881	7,457,045	6,060,866
1882	8,609,270	6,658,008
1883	7,974,038	7,095,999
1884	7,663,888	7,091,667

* Province of New Ulster only.

APPENDIX No. 2.

TABLE showing the AVERAGE PRICES of PROVISIONS and LIVE STOCK in NEW ZEALAND in 1864 and 1884.

Articles.	1864.			1884.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beer, per hhd.	7	10	0	5	0	0
Brandy, per gal.	1	4	3	1	5	8
Bread, wheaten, per lb.	0	0	3½	0	0	1¾
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	1	11	0	0	11
" salt, per lb.	0	1	3½	0	0	9
Cheese, per lb.	0	1	4½	0	1	1
Coffee, per lb.	0	1	9	0	1	8
Flour, per ton of 2,000lb.	26	0	0	11	2	6
Grain, wheat, per bushel	0	8	4	0	4	0
Live-stock—						
Cattle, per head	12	4	0	5	6	0
Horses	30	0	0	19	0	0
Sheep	1	5	0	0	10	8
Meat—						
Beef, per lb.	0	0	8	0	0	5
Mutton, per lb.	0	0	8½	0	0	3½
Pork, per lb.	0	0	9	0	0	5½
Milk, per quart	0	0	6½	0	0	4½
Rice, per lb.	0	0	4	0	0	3½
Salt	0	0	1½	0	0	1¼
Sugar	0	0	6	0	0	4¾
Tea	0	3	1	0	2	7
Tobacco	0	6	7	0	5	10
Wine, per gal.	0	18	0	0	18	5



NEW ZEALAND DIAGRAM OF TRADE

— Scales —

Vertical 1,500,000£ to One Inch
Horizontal 5 Years to One Inch

REFERENCE.

Total Imports. . . full black line

Total Exports. . . full red line



16

178°

180°

178°

34

34

THE DENSITY OF THE TOWNS
PER SQUARE MILE IS GIVEN BELOW.

AUCKLAND AND SUBURBS.

AUCKLAND	16178.6	<i>per sq. mile.</i>
PARNELL	4768.9	-, -, -, -, -, -
ONEHUNGA	1231.6	-, -, -, -, -, -
THAMES	5119.0	-, -, -, -, -, -
HAMILTON	416.2	-, -, -, -, -, -
GISBORNE	742.3	-, -, -, -, -, -
NEW PLYMOUTH	2416.1	-, -, -, -, -, -
NAPIER	3286.0	

36

173.6

164.6

125.1

99

79

71

59

49

45

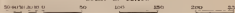
37

32



MAP SHEWING
THE DENSITY OF THE POPULATION
OF
NEW ZEALAND
IN
1881.
(MAORIS EXCLUDED)

Scale of Miles



SCALE OF COLOURS

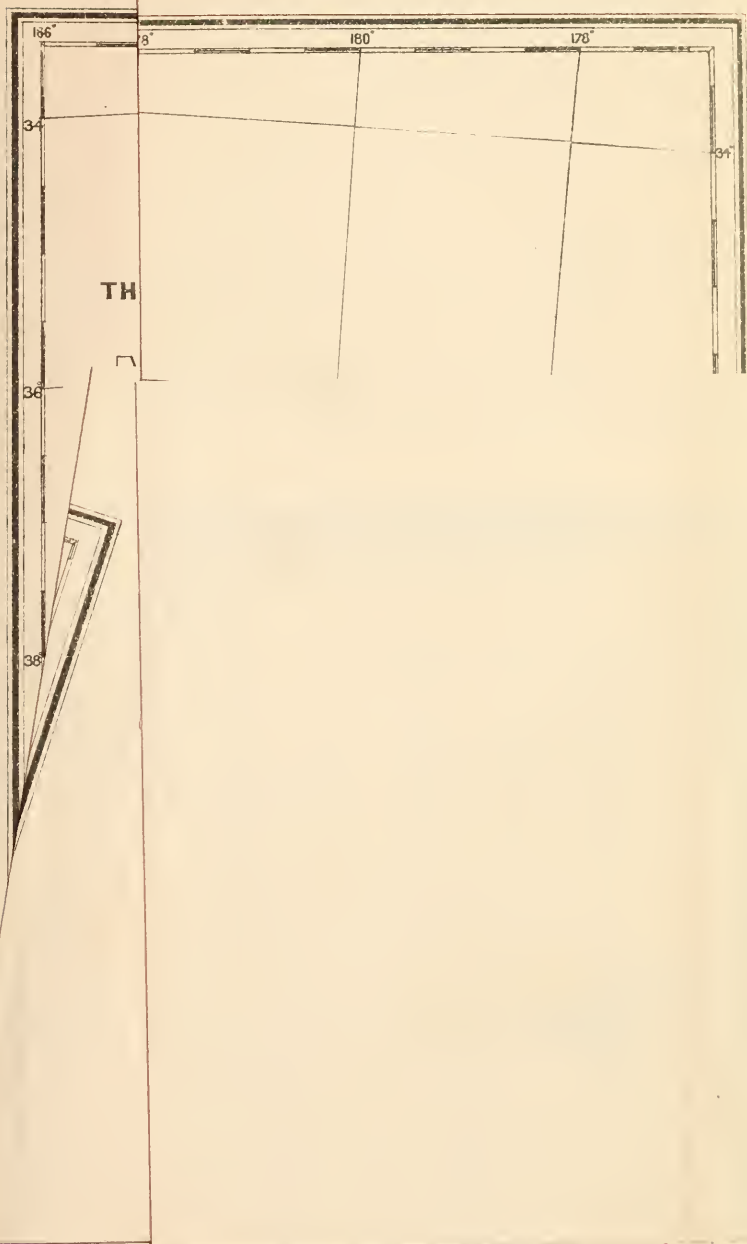
Under 3 per square mile
.. 10 .. and over .. 3
30 .. 100
100 .. 300



THE DENSITY OF THE TOWNS
PER SQUARE MILE IS GIVEN BELOW

TOWN

AUCKLAND	6 186 per sq mile
PARELL	450 3
ONEHUNGA	251 4
THAMES	410 0
HAMILTON	4 2 2
GIBSONS	42 3
NEW PLYMOUTH	246 1
NAPIER	336 1
WANGANUI	251 3
PALMERSTON N	174
MASTERTON	3 0 2
GREY TOWN	52 9
WELLINGTON	468 7
NELSON	264 2
BLECHWIM	418 7
WESTPORT	523 3
GREY MOUTH	76 2
KUMARA	108 7
ROTIKA	30 3
ROSS	184 3
RANGIORA	50 1
KAIAPOI	1 7 5
CHRISTCHURCH	37 6
SYDENHAM	47 7 4
LYTELTON	453 7
ASHBURTON	70
TIMARU	50 2
WAIMATE	14 6 1
ORAMU	323 4
DUNEDIN	327 6
ROSLYN	26 0
CAVERSHAM	327 4
MORNINGTON	2 18 6
MAORI HILL	7 5
S DUNEDIN	204 1
N E VALLEY	4 1 9
W HARBOUR	42 1
ST KILDA	42 1
FICHALMEAS	71 1
LAWRENCE	—
MILTON	1 46 1
RIVERTON	1 62 1
INVERCARGILL	25 3 9



173.618

164.048

125.812

99.02

79.711

71.598

59.418

49.801

45.544

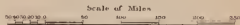
37.192

32.554

Ding...



MAP SHEWING
THE LOCATION OF THE POPULATION
OF
NEW ZEALAND
IN
1864
(MAORIS EXCLUDED)



SCALE OF COLOURS

Under 3 per square mile
3 and over
100 50

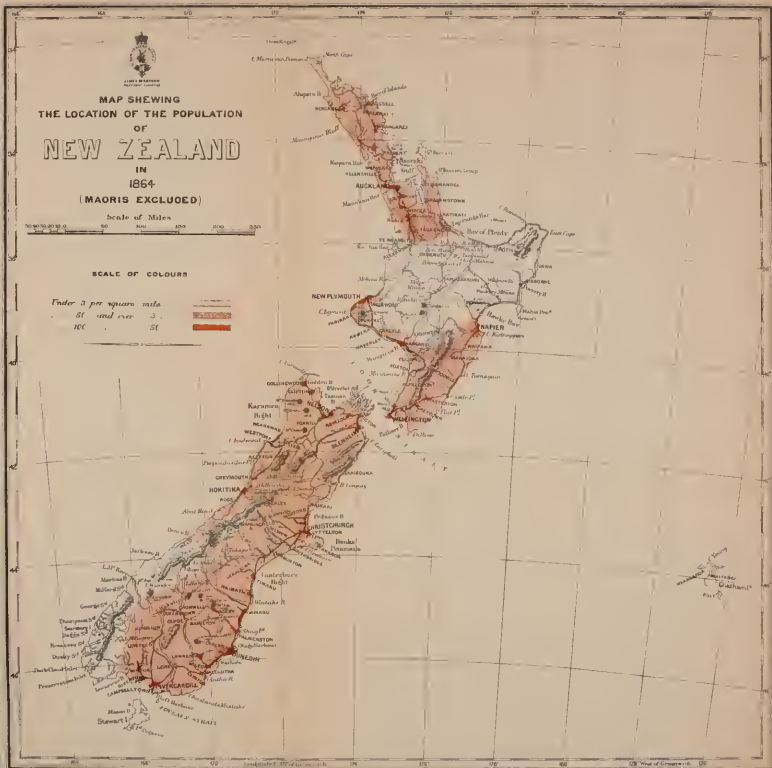
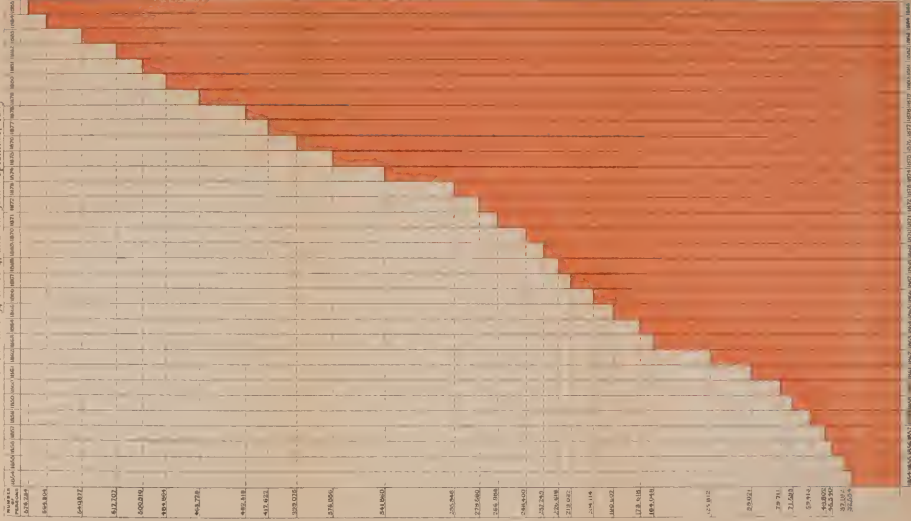


Diagram 1. Showing the Population of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) at the end of each



VERTICAL SCALE 50,000 TO AN INCH

Diagram 1 Showing the Population of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) at the end of each Year, from 1854 to 1884, and on 30th September, 1885

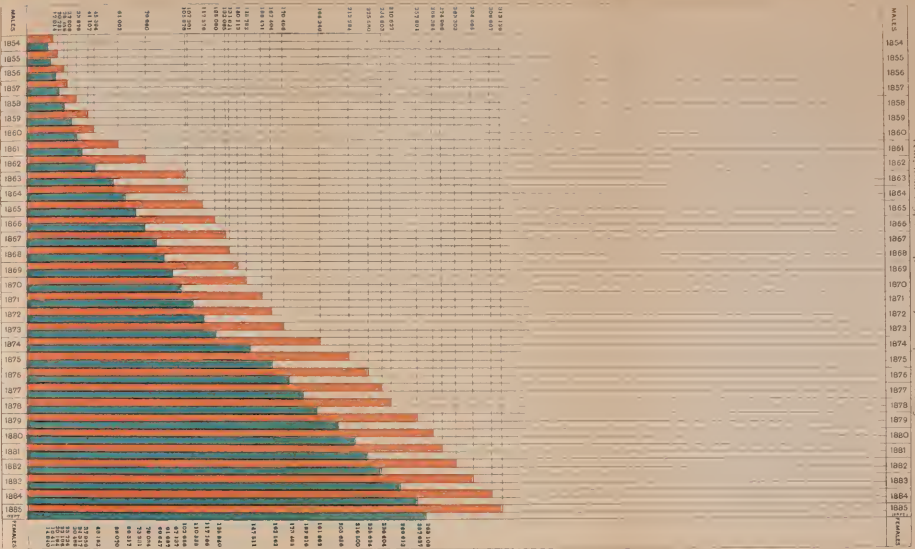


VERTICAL SCALE 50,000 TDANINCH

Diagram 1A Showing the Population of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) at the end of each Year, from 1854 to 1884, and on 30th September, 1885.

MALES		FEMALES
1854		
1855		
1856		
1857		
1858		
1859		
1860		
1861		
1862		
1863		
1864		
1865		
1866		
1867		
1868		
1869		
1870		
1871		
1872		
1873		
1874		
1875		
1876		
1877		
1878		
1879		
1880		
1881		
1882		
1883		
1884		
1885		

Diagram 1a Showing the Population of New Zealand (exclusive of Maories) at the end of each Year, from 1854 to 1884, and on July September, 1885.



The red represent males, the females

Diagram II Showing the Ages of the People of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) in Quinquennial Periods, as at the time of the Census, April, 1881



The male population increased between the date of the Census and the 30th September, 1885, to 313,126, or at the rate of 16.14 per cent.

The female population increased to 263,108, or at the rate of 19.41 per cent

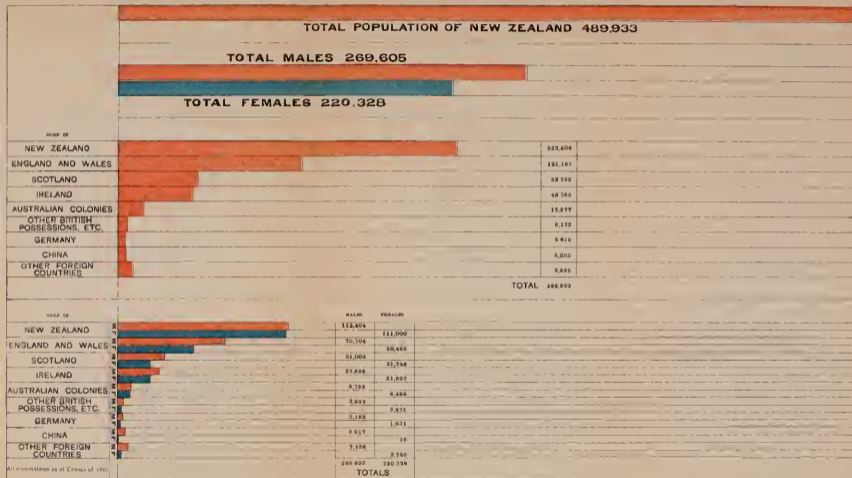
red signifies males, blue females.

ONE COLOURED INCH = 50,000

33

r at the rate of 16.14 per cent.
nt.

Diagram III. Showing the Birthplaces of the People of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) as at the time of the Census, April, 1881



The male population increased between the date of the Census and 30th September, 1885, to 313,126, or at the rate of 16.14 per cent

The female population increased to 263,108, or at the rate of 19.41 per cent.

The red represents males, blue females.

the time of the Census, April, 1881.

	203,333	
	113,108	
	46,657	
	11,476	
	6,699	
	5,773	
	6,925	
	68,984	
	2,106	
	4,936	
ON	4,629	
TE	15,307	
TOTAL	489,933	PERSONS. (as at Census of 1881)

4, or at the rate of 17.61 per cent.

Diagram IV Showing the Religions of the People of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) as at the time of the Census, April, 1881

TOTAL POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND 1881	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	203,333
PRESBYTERIANS	113,108
METHODISTS	46,637
BAPTISTS	11,476
CONGREGATIONAL INDEPENDENTS	6,689
LUTHERANS	3,773
OTHER PROTESTANTS	6,925
ROMAN CATHOLICS	68,984
OTHER DENOMINATIONS	2,106
PAGANS	4,938
NO DENOMINATION AND NO RELIGION	4,629
UNSPECIFIED AND OBJECTED TO STATE	15,327
TOTAL	489,933

The population increased between the date of the Census and the 30th September, 1885, to 576,234, or at the rate of 17.61 per cent.

ONE COLOURED INCH = 50 000

UNDER 40	40 AND UNDER 60	60 & UPWARDS & UNSPECIFIED
81,338	66,975	13,183
3,341		1,044
2,922		934
433		298

as at the time of the Census, April, 1881.
 76,234, or at the rate of 17.61 per cent.

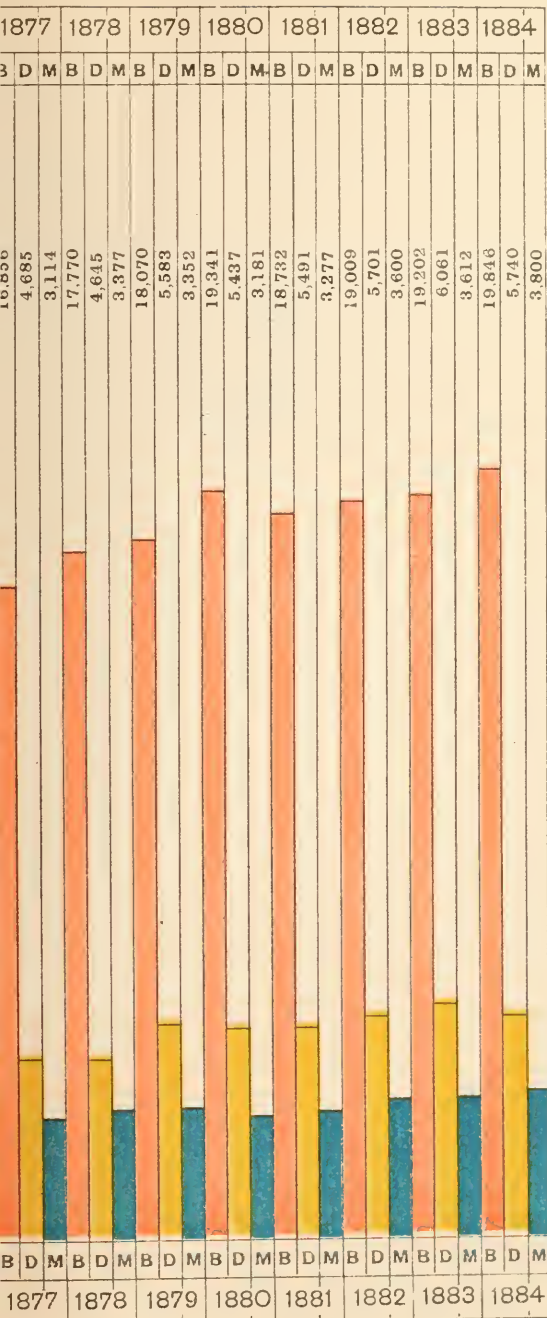
TOTAL POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND - 1881

AGE GROUP	UNDER 5 YEARS	5 AND UNDER 10	10 AND UNDER 15	15 AND UNDER 21	21 AND UNDER 30	30 AND UNDER 40	40 AND UNDER 50	50 AND UPWARDS & SPECIFICITIES
MALES	246,287	209,831	238,706	260,207	290,000	302,500	282,478	218,197
FEMALES	1,556	16,921	17,719	21,816	23,827	23,488	17,941	15,007
TOTALS	247,843	226,752	256,425	282,023	313,827	325,988	300,419	233,204
POPULATION	247,843	226,752	256,425	282,023	313,827	325,988	300,419	233,204
EDUCATED	882	4,321	5,071	7,094	8,201	8,177	5,523	5,000
UNEDUCATED	246,961	222,431	251,354	274,932	305,626	317,811	294,896	228,204

Diagram V. Showing the Education of the People of New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris and Chinese) as at the time of the Census, April, 1881. The population increased between the date of the Census and the 30th September, 1885, to 576,234, or at the rate of 17.61 per cent.

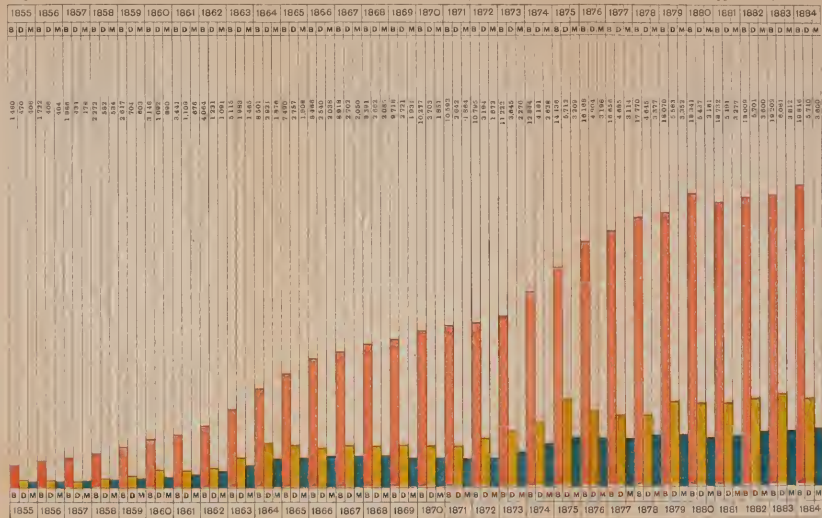
ONE COLOURED INCH - 50000

uring the Years 1855 to 1884 inclusive.



ges.

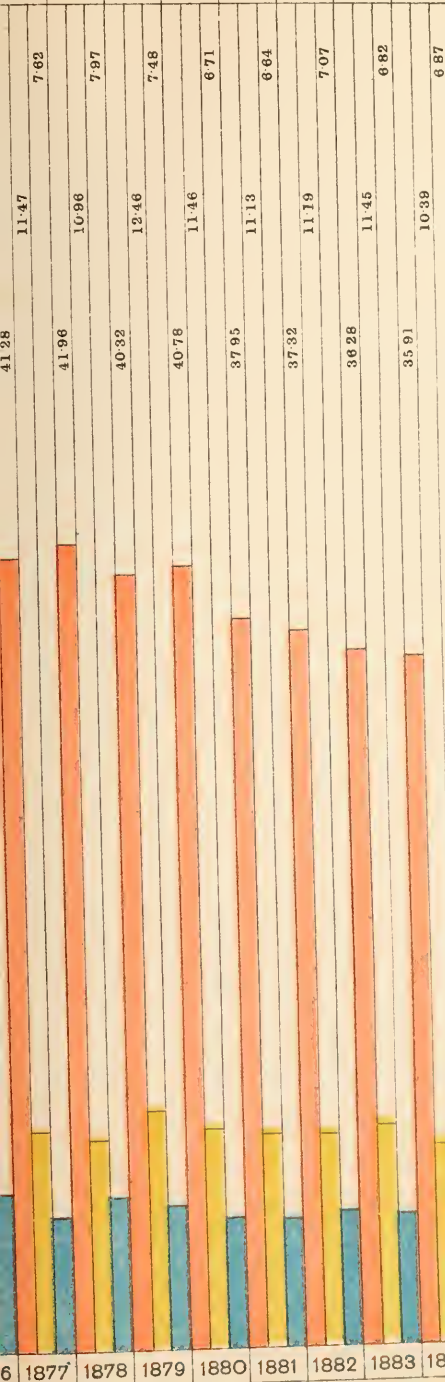
Diagram VI Showing the Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand (exclusive of Maoris) during the Years 1855 to 1884 inclusive



The red line signifies births, yellow, deaths, and blue, marriages.

ONE VERTICAL INCH = 5000 PERSONS

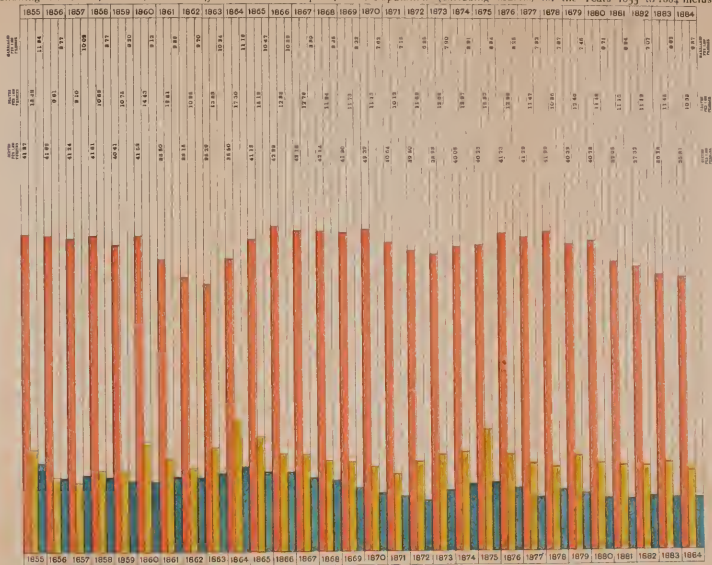
877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884



DEATHS PER 1,000 PERSONS.
 MARRIAGES PER 1,000 PERSONS.
 BIRTHS PER 1,000 PERSONS.

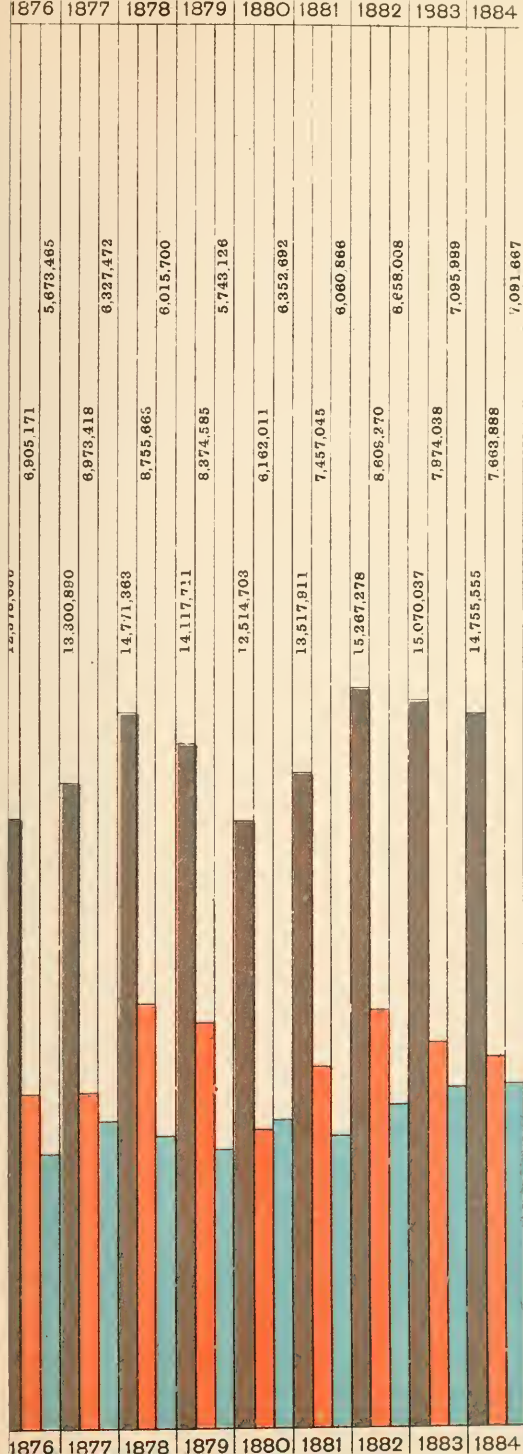
Diagram VII.

Showing the Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand per 1,000 of Population (excluding Maoris) for the Years 1855 to 1884 inclusive



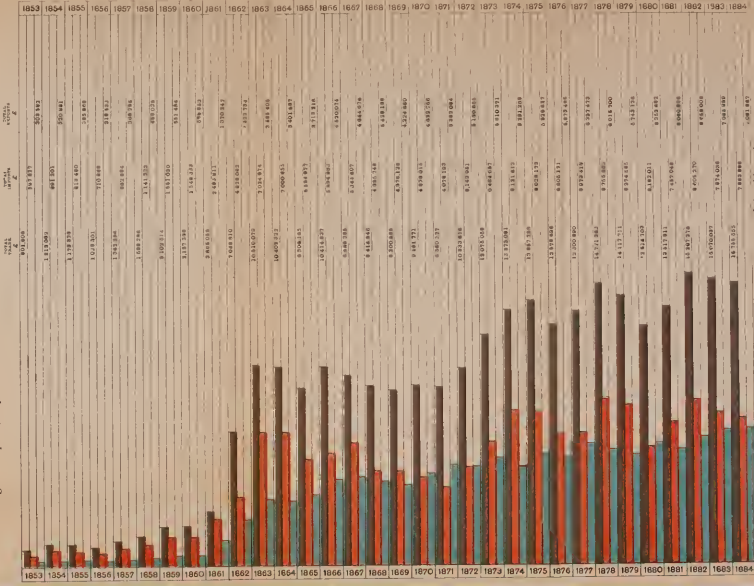
The red line signifies births, yellow, deaths, and blue, marriages

VERTICAL SCALE 10 per 1,000 TO AN INCH



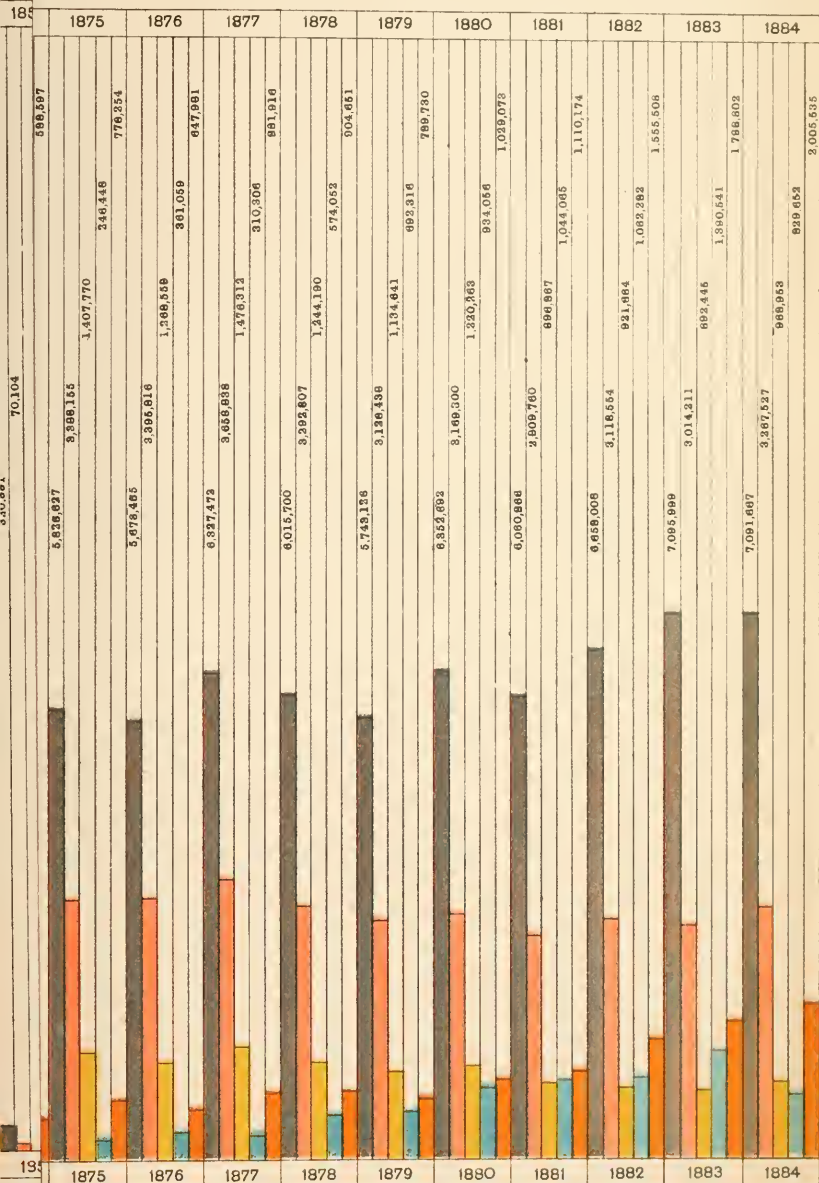
The red indicates the proportion of imports and the blue the exports.
 ONE VERTICAL INCH = £4,000,000

Diagram VIII
Showing the Imports, Exports, and Total Trade of New Zealand for the Years 1853 to 1884



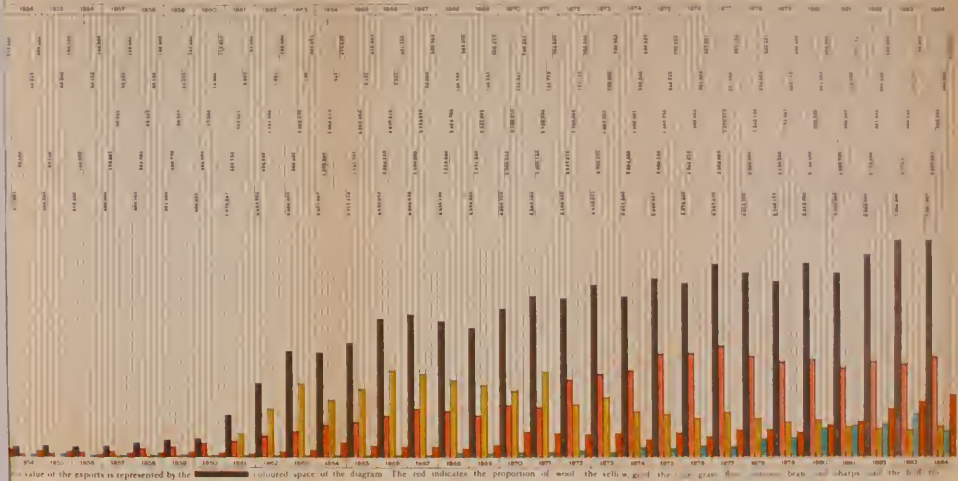
The red indicates the proportion of imports and the blue the proportion of exports.
ONE VERTICAL INCH = £4,000,000

old, Grain, Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, and Sharps, and the remaining Exports.



the blue, grain, flour, oatmeal, bran, and sharps; and the buff, the

Diagram IX Showing the Total Value of the Exports from New Zealand for the Years 1853 to 1884 inclusive, and the proportions of the whole of Wool, Tanned Grain, Flour, Oatmeal, Bran, and Sharps, and the remaining exports.



The value of the exports is represented by the coloured space of the diagram. The red indicates the proportion of wool, the yellow, of tanned grain, the orange, of flour, the green, of oatmeal, the blue, of bran and sharps, and the grey, of the remainder of the exports.

ONE VERTICAL INCH = £250,000

Diagram X
 Showing the Sheep, Cattle, and Horses in New Zealand in the different Census Years from 1851 to 1884,
 and the number of Sheep in 1884



The red bars represent sheep, yellow, cattle, and blue, horses

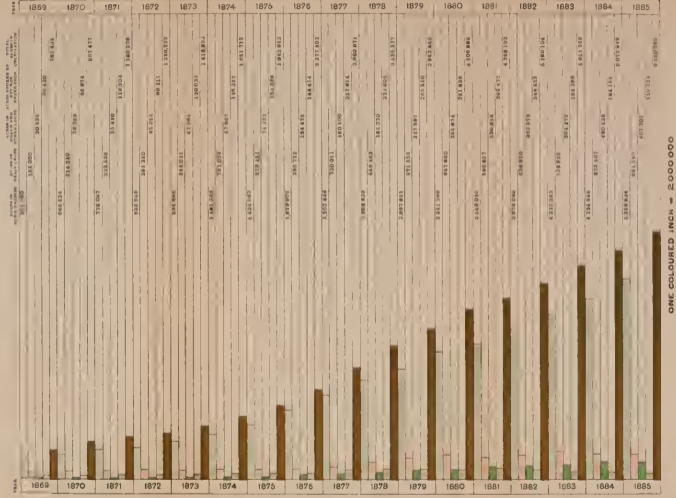
ONE COLOURED INCH = 400,000

	1882	1883	1884	1885
31	293,472	4,768,192		
	3,938,069	638,910	363,573	246,552
	4,322,562	738,822	394,473	185,398
	4,734,648	673,567	480,538	184,188
	5,258,834	664,540	467,701	159,324
				6,550,389
1882				
1883				
1884				
1885				

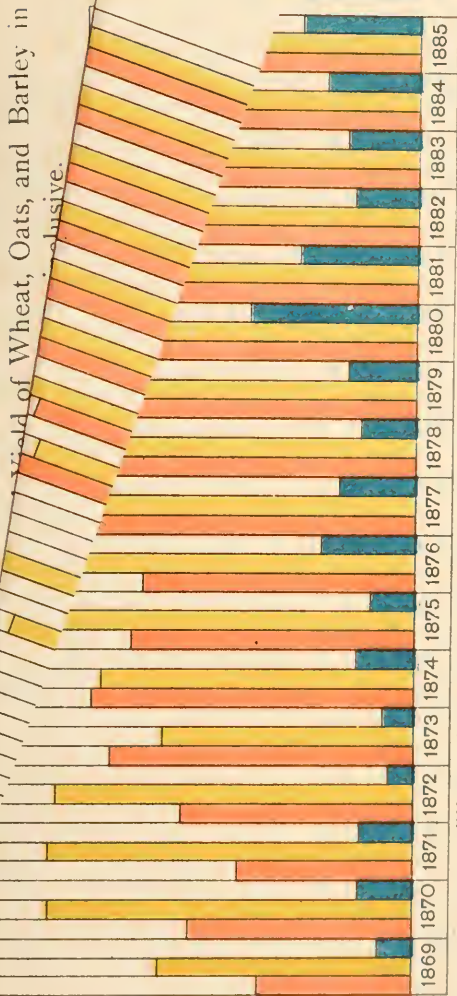
ONE COLOURED INCH = 2,000,000

Diagram XI

Showing the extent of Land in Cultivation in New Zealand for the Years 1869 to 1885, and distinguishing Land under Sown Grasses, under Grain Crops, Green and other Crops, and Broken up but not under Crop



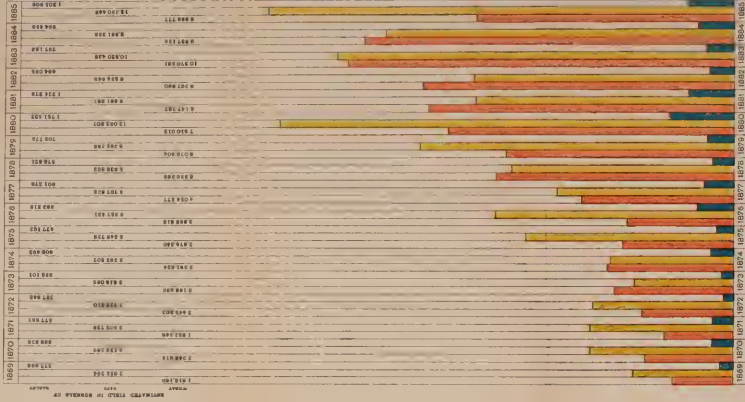
Wheat, Oats, and Barley in
 exclusive.



The red colour represents the produce of wheat;
 yellow, oats; and blue, barley; for the year.

ONE VERTICAL INCH = 2,000,000 BUSHELS.

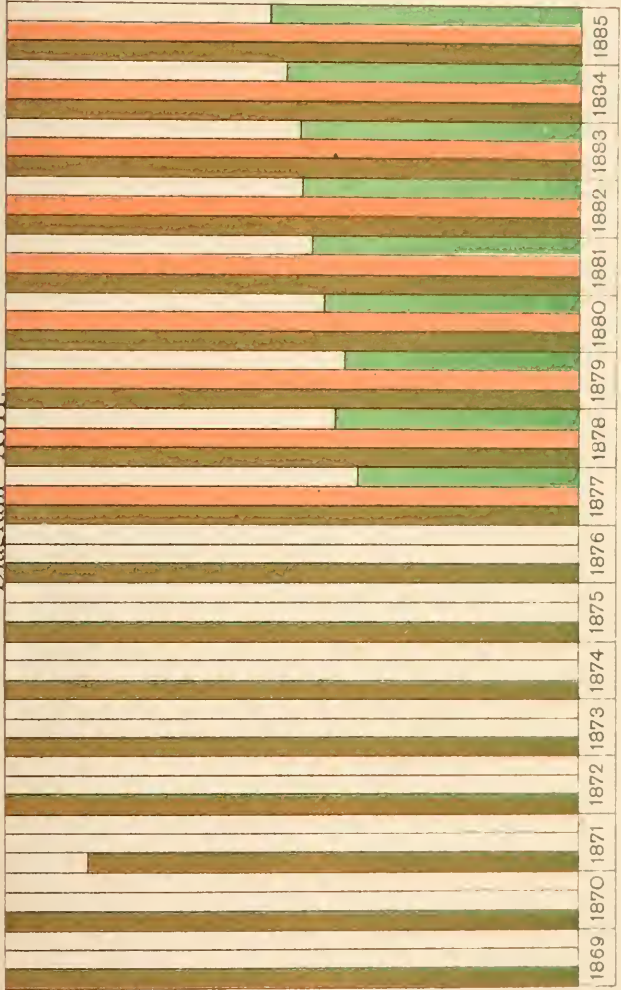
Diagram No. 11 Showing the estimated Yield of Wheat, Oats, and Barley, in New Zealand for the Years 1869 to 1885 inclusive



The red colour represents the produce of wheat, yellow, oats, and blue, barley, for the year

ONE VERTICAL INCH = 2,000,000 BUSHELS

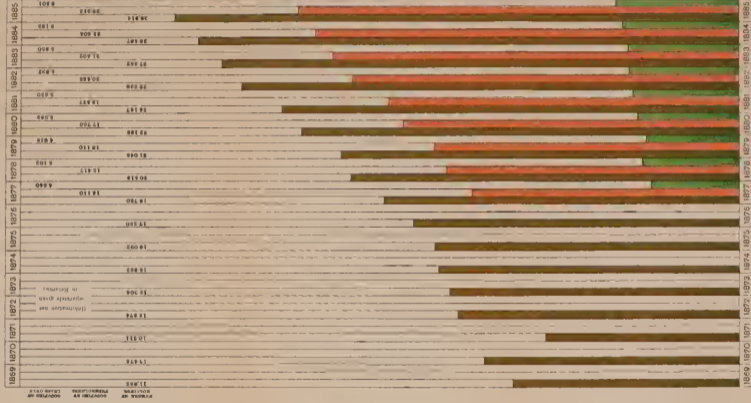
Diagram XIII.



The total number of occupied holdings is represented by the whole of the coloured space of the diagram.

ONE VERTICAL INCH = 4,000 HOLDINGS.

Diagram XIII
 Showing the Number of Holdings of Land over One Acre in extent
 under Cultivation in New Zealand for the Years 1869 to 1885 inclusive,
 distinguishing those occupied by Freeholders from those occupied on
 Lease only



The total number of occupied holdings is represented by the whole of the
 coloured space of the diagram

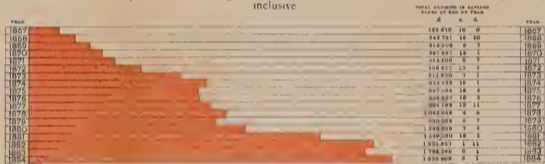
ONE VERTICAL INCH = 4,000 HOLDINGS.

of the Years 1867 to 1884

TOTAL DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS
BANKS AT END OF YEAR

£	s.	d.	YEAR
155,970	10	0	1867
242,781	15	10	1868
319,506	6	7	1869
387,997	12	1	1870
454,208	6	7	1871
596,677	13	2	1872
811,930	7	1	1873
943,522	12	1	1874
897,034	18	4	1875
904,927	19	3	1876
964,192	13	11	1877
1,042,948	4	8	1878
890,088	3	7	1879
1,148,858	7	2	1880
1,549,080	18	3	1881
1,831,627	1	11	1882
1,784,366	0	1	1883
1,926,608	9	1	1884

Diagram XIV
 Showing the Total Deposits in the Savings Banks of New Zealand at the close of the Years 1867 to 1884 inclusive

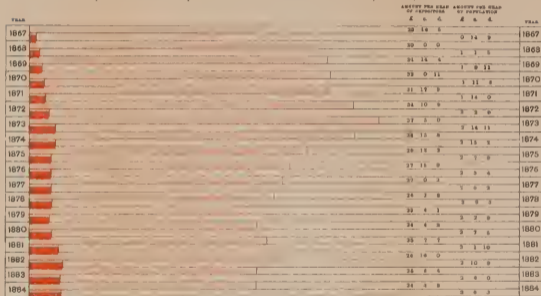


ONE COLOURED INCH = £ 100,000

per head of Depositors
4 inclusive.

AMOUNT PER HEAD OF DEPOSITORS.			AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			YEAR
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
3	16	5				1867
			0	14	3	
0	0	0				1868
			1	1	5	
1	14	4				1869
			1	8	11	
2	0	11				1870
			1	11	3	
1	17	5				1871
			1	14	0	
4	10	9				1872
			2	2	8	
7	5	0				1873
			2	14	11	
4	13	8				1874
			2	15	2	
9	12	2				1875
			2	7	9	
7	15	9				1876
			2	5	4	
7	0	3				1877
			2	6	2	
6	2	8				1878
			2	8	3	
3	4	1				1879
			2	2	8	
4	4	2				1880
			2	7	5	
5	7	7				1881
			3	1	10	
6	16	0				1882
			3	10	9	
4	5	4				1883
			3	6	0	
4	4	8				1884
			3	8	3	

Diagram XV
 Showing the Accumulated Deposits in the Savings Banks of New Zealand per head of Depositors
 and per head of the Population at the close of the Years 1867 to 1884 inclusive

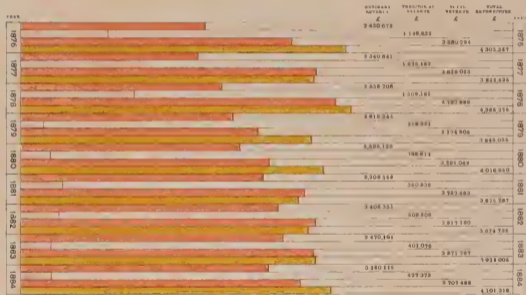


ONE COLOURED INCH = £8 0 0

New Zealand from
1874 inclusive.

ORIGINAL VALUE.	TOTAL REVENUE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	YEAR
	£	£	
622			1876
	3,580,294		
		4,305,337	
182			1877
	3,918,023		
		3,822,425	
181			1878
	4,187,889		
		4,365,275	
361			1879
	3,134,905		
		3,845,035	
914			1880
	3,285,042		
		4,019,850	
939			1881
	3,757,493		
		3,675,797	
809			1882
	3,917,180		
		3,824,735	
076			1883
	3,871,267		
		3,924,005	
373			1884
	3,707,488		
		4,101,318	

Diagram XVI
 Showing the Total Revenue and Expenditure of the General Government of New Zealand from
 the Year 1876 (the date of the abolition of the provinces) to the Year 1884 inclusive
 (Expenditure out of loans is not included in the figures dealt with in the diagram)



ONE COLOURED INCH = £1,000,000

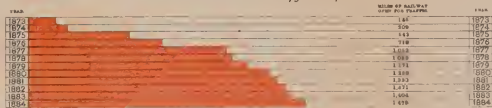
ernment)open for Traffic
sive.

MILES OF RAILWAY
OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

YEAR.

145	1873
209	1874
542	1875
718	1876
1,052	1877
1,089	1878
1,171	1879
1,286	1880
1,333	1881
1,371	1882
1,404	1883
1,479	1884

Diagram XVII
 Showing the Total Number of Miles of Railway (constructed by Government) open for Traffic
 in New Zealand for the Years 1873 to 1884 inclusive.



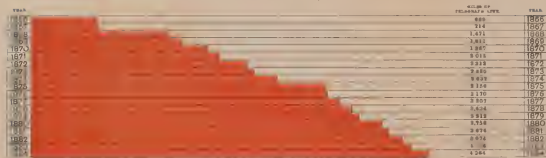
ONE COLOURED INCH = 400

in New Zealand

MILES OF TELEGRAPH LINE. YEAR.

669	1866
714	1867
1,471	1868
1,611	1869
1,667	1870
2,015	1871
2,312	1872
2,880	1873
2,832	1874
3,156	1875
3,170	1876
3,307	1877
3,434	1878
3,512	1879
3,758	1880
3,824	1881
3,974	1882
4,074	1883
4,264	1884

Diagram XVIII.
 Showing the Total Number of Miles of Electric Telegraph Line open in New Zealand
 for the Years 1866 to 1884 inclusive



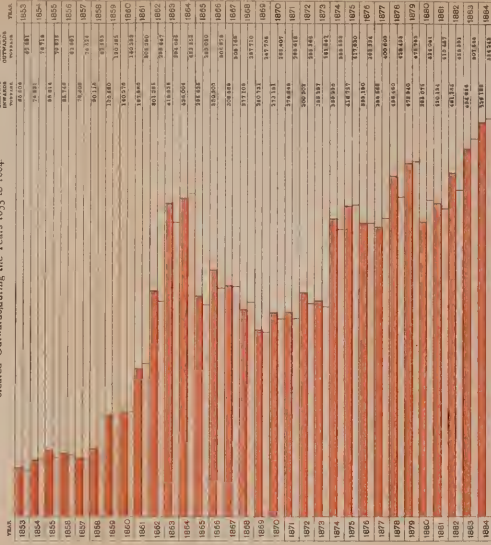
ONE COLOURED INCH = 800 MILES

		395,675	424,041	1880
1880		430,134	413,457	1881
1881		461,285	436,551	1882
1882		494,926	507,565	1883
1883		529,188	534,242	1884

The total amount of tonnage of shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards is represented by the whole of the coloured space of the diagram.

ONE COLOURED INCH = 100,000 TONS.

Diagram XIX
Showing the Tonnage of Shipping entered Inwards at the Ports of New Zealand, and the Tonnage of Shipping
cleared Outwards, during the Years 1853 to 1884



The total amount of tonnage of shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards is represented by the whole of the coloured space of the diagram.

ONE COLOURED INCH = 100,000 TONS

e Banks of Issue

ITS ON 31st DECEMBER.

£	s.	d.	YEAR
84,811	0	11	1867
59,876	19	6	1868
88,955	5	7	1869
30,099	6	11	1870
69,721	0	0	1871
24,016	15	1	1872
07,077	4	6	1873
49,750	7	9	1874
08,405	10	10	1875
89,012	8	11	1876
58,758	14	4	1877
17,109	7	5	1878
10,545	14	9	1879
11,855	10	7	1880
93,855	1	1	1881
68,066	14	0	1882
44,574	2	8	1883
65,070	18	4	1884

Diagram XX.
 Showing the Amount of Deposits, at the close of each Year from 1867 to 1884, in the Banks of Issue transacting business in New Zealand



ONE COLOURED INCH = £2000000.

ent) in each of the

Saw-mills, Sash and Door Manufactories
Gasworks
Breweries & Maltings
Grain-mills
Printing Establishments
Collieries
Iron and Brass Foundries
Wool-mongering, Tanning, Dyeing, and Woollscouring
Brick, Tile, Pottery Manu- factories & Lime Works
Woollen Mills
Oiling-down and Meat- preserving Works
Furniture-making Manu- factories
Condensed Water and Cor- dial Manufactories
Boot Manufactories
Shipbuilding and Paint- ing Works
Agricultural Implement Manufactories
Other Industries

of New Zealand since
able to give figures.
Additional capital
for refining, Butter,
Wool and figures
extent of many of

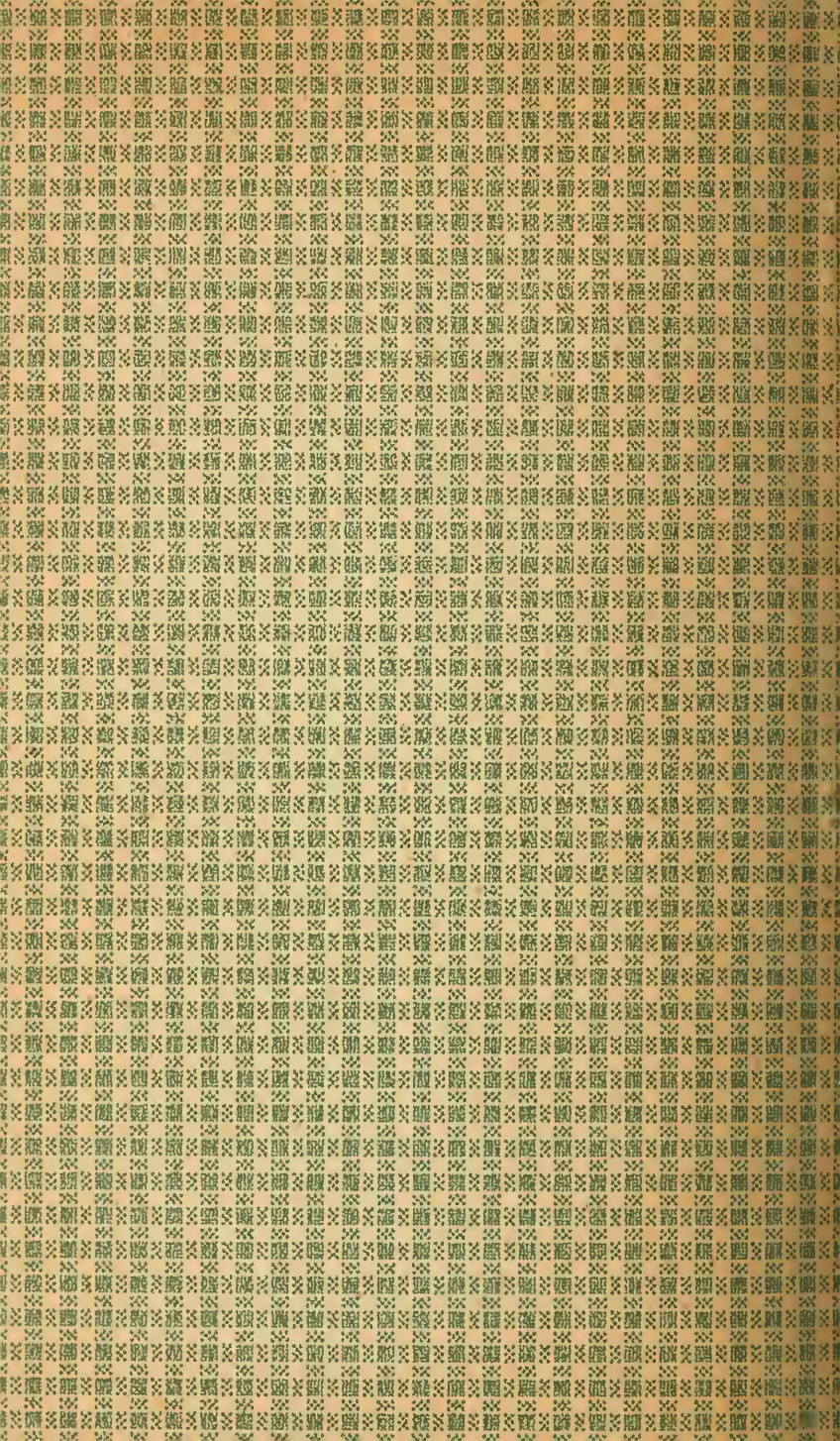
Diagram XXI

Showing the Capital invested (value of Land and Buildings, Machinery and Plant) in each of the principal Industries of the Colony of New Zealand in April, 1881.

Saw-mills, Bush and Door Manufactories	773,626	Saw-mills, Bush and Door Manufactories
Gasworks	492,116	Gasworks
Breweries & Malthouses	368,914	Breweries & Malthouses
Grain-mills	357,178	Grain-mills
Printing Establishments	229,166	Printing Establishments
Collieries	221,160	Collieries
Iron and Brass Foundries	155,267	Iron and Brass Foundries
Fellmongering, Tanning, Currying, and Woolscouring	136,062	Fellmongering, Tanning, Currying, and Woolscouring
Brick, Tile, Pottery Manu- factories & Lime Works	112,346	Brick, Tile, Pottery Manu- factories & Lime Works
Woollen Mills	88,500	Woollen Mills
Boiling down and Meat preserving Works	96,845	Boiling down and Meat preserving Works
Furniture-making Manu- factories	77,472	Furniture-making Manu- factories
Aerated Water and Cor- dial Manufactories	66,901	Aerated Water and Cor- dial Manufactories
Boot Manufactories	46,297	Boot Manufactories
Coschbuilding and Paint- ing Works	46,330	Coschbuilding and Paint- ing Works
Agricultural Implement Manufactories	43,654	Agricultural Implement Manufactories
Other Industries	286,356	Other Industries
Total £3,606,471		

It is well known that a very rapid expansion of the industries has taken place in New Zealand since the year 1882, but until the results of the Census of 1886 are ascertained it is impossible to give figures. The returns of the Joint-Stock Companies registered show a large amount of additional capital sunk recently in industrial companies for Woollen Manufacture, Meat-freezing, Sugar-refining, Butter, Cheese, and Bacon making, Iron and Steel Works, Horse-breeding, &c. The diagram and figures given must only be taken as indicative of the nature and comparatively of the extent of many of the industries now developing in New Zealand.

ONE COLOURED INCH = £300,000



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